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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

By Clearway

Japan's 'Friendly' Blows

Gyrations About the Axis

A Light to Light Business

¶ **White Flag in the East**—While Japanese destroyers ride at anchor in Tsingtao Harbor, rich port of Shantung province, a white flag signals surrender to the Japanese forces. It is a bid for peaceful occupation, perhaps induced by the horrors in resistant Shantung. Meanwhile, at Tokyo an Imperial conference meets with the Emperor, to formally enunciate "Japan's unshakable policy toward China." Practically all elements in Japan are represented, the general question apparently being: how to destroy anti-Japanese administration in China? The inference to be adduced is that Japan proposes to pummel its neighbor until that phlegmatic fellow learns to love the hand that chastizes it. As this goes on anti-British and pro-American propaganda fills the Japanese press with apparent intent to alienate those two friendly interests. Sentiment in British government sources is against concessions to Japanese military force. It proposes to discuss the matter with American and French authorities. • There's a lot of adhesive matter on the crowbar Japanese propaganda uses to force the Anglo-Saxons apart.

¶ **Axis at Budapest**—The saw-horse on which the balance of southeastern Europe teeters today is fixed at Hungary's picturesque capital. To Budapest comes Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy and Guido Schmidt of Austria to meet with Koloman von Kanya of Hungary, for a discussion of the conflicting interests represented by the Little Entente, allied with France, and their own nations, committed to the Rome Pact. Dominating the conference is the pertinent question: Will the Rome-Berlin axis pull the Danube Valley into the orbit of its gyrations? Count Ciano's bid to Hungary includes assurance that Italy's attitude toward Hungary remains unchanged, that Hungary may hope for Italian support toward territorial re-acquisition, while Austria finds Count Ciano (privately, at least) admitting that the Rome Pact triangle is committed to Austrian independence. But the comet-like visit of French Foreign Minister Delbos still casts its reflection over southern European skies. • There's an obvious tendency toward diplomatic adjustments. While European interests remain on such a basis, war seems unlikely.

¶ **Jacksonian Oratory**—Democracy's day of declamation—the 123rd anniversary of Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans—throws skyward a pyrotechnic display of party loyalties, makes a few direct hits with anti-monopoly shrapnel, and shoots above the trenches some administrative Very lights which reveal a flag of truce advanced from government positions toward the line of "good" business. The theme which with surprising unanimity runs through the Jackson dinners is that "bad" business, represented by the handful of "intrenched interests," is to be punished while the "overwhelming majority" enlisted under fair business is to be placated, protected, propitiated. President Roosevelt: "During the past few months attacks on the misuse of concentrated power have been distorted into attacks on all business. During the past few days I have been happy to note a definite improvement of understanding on the part of many who have been led to follow this false guidance." • But one shouldn't be too hard on business for its reluctance. Even the best of guides have to prove that they know the way.

¶ **Poland's Position**—Criticized for its leanings toward bilateral arrangements, Poland offers "extenuating circumstances." Its Foreign Minister, Colonel Joseph Beck, explains to Parliament that Poland's task is "not to impair basic Polish interests nor permit Poland to be drawn into the confusion caused by too broadly conceived international collaboration." Poland, he says, will not leave the League, but it must concentrate its efforts outside the League in settling special problems. While rumor has it that Poland was considering following Italy's lead in seceding from the League, it appears that the buffer state is waiting to determine the League's attitude on colonial redistribution, raw materials, and immigration. • It walks the tight rope of European politics; its balancing pole weighted with the League on one end, bilateral treaties on the other.

¶ **More Ships**—Joseph P. Kennedy, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, announces a program calling for the building of $110,000,000 worth of merchant vessels, the object being to keep America's merchant service on the seas and to insure a supply of emergency vessels in case the expanding American Navy should need them. The new program is an addition to a large merchant marine program already in the ways. It's probably Mr. Kennedy's last official act before taking up his duties as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. • If he succeeds in building Anglo-American relations as seaworthy as his maritime program, the navies of the United States and Great Britain may similarly suggest an auxiliary relationship.

In the Boston Section:

Milk firm fined $1000 by Federal Government in milk pool case.

Socialists ask for state operation of idle plants to aid unemployment.

C. I. O. plans to form R. I. State Council after A. F. of L. expulsion.

New England's Social Security payments total $17,386,820.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Bread Costs Drop but Not For Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Only 2.6 cents worth of ingredients went into the pound loaf of white bread for which the American housewife paid an average of 8.7 cents last month.

This has been figured out by Donald E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, who says the share of the price left for bakers and retailers in November and December of this year was the largest in seven years.

Bread ingredients have dropped sharply in price in the last six months, Mr. Montgomery reported, but the housewife did not get the benefit of the reduction. The average cost of white bread a pound for the country remained at 8.7 cents from June through December

Prices Still Too High

Nor have consumers been getting the full benefit of the reduction in prices paid at the stockyards for cattle, hogs and lambs, according to the counsel. "While meat prices to consumers have declined for four consecutive months and are approaching a more nearly normal relationship to other food prices, they have still some distance to go before they reflect the sizable drops which have occurred in prices paid to farmers," he reported.

Mr. Montgomery did not indicate whether he thought monopolistic practices charged to bakers and packers by other administration spokesmen in the past was responsible for the present large spread between raw materials and retail prices of these two important staples. He was satisfied with merely giving the housewife a picture of what has been taking place.

"On few occasions during the past 24 years," he said, "has the spread between ingredient costs and retail white bread prices topped the figures of November and December just past.

Cites Drop in Costs

"Flour of the kind generally used in commercial bread baking was quoted in December at from 75 cents to $1.25 a barrel below prices prevailing in June, or an average of almost a third of a cent a pound loaf less. Lard and lard substitutes fell off more than three cents a pound. Yeast and malt costs remained steady throughout the seven months. Sugar, salt and milk costs shaded off, but only slightly.

"Beef cuts were priced to consumers at higher levels on Dec. 14, 1937, than in mid-December a year ago, although cattle prices were lower, except in the heavyweight and top grades. By the end of December even the prices of top-grade cattle dipped below their level a year ago.

State Spending Proves French New Deal Weak

Buying Power Shows Decline Under Popular Front Plan and Recent Upturn Took Place Under Return to Normal Financing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One of the basic theories of both the French and American "New Deals"—that lavish State spending and big public works programs increase the nation's purchasing power—appears drastically disproved in France. The buying power of the country, far from being heightened by the "Popular Front Experiment," has actually declined, according to statistics just published here.

The index figure for the national purchasing power, compiled from a complex collection of statistics including chiefly the relation between wages and salaries, living costs and employment totals—stood at 87.4 in November of 1937, as against 94.2 for April, 1936, just before the "Blum Experiment" began.

Spurt Failed to Hold

This index figure is based on the year 1913 as 100 or normal, and the totals just cited are after deduction of fiscal charges.

Statistics are notoriously open to all sorts of interpretations, and this is especially true of such complex indices as the one in question, where only relative, rather than absolute, totals are available. But certain deductions from the tables published seem justified.

The purchasing power of France as a nation reached its peak—103.6—in 1930, which corresponded to the American "boom year," of 1929. Then it fell off during the depression dropping to 93 in June of 1936.

The nation-wide wage and salary increases put through by Premier Blum in June and July, following the general "sit-down" strikes at that time, had an immediate effect on the index figure, which rose in a single month from 93 to 99.4. Salaries in industry and commerce rose from 136.2 in June of 1936 to 149.

These improvements, however, were not maintained. When labor costs increased, employers either curtailed production or introduced labor-saving machinery which caused a great increase in part-time unemployment. This is seen in the steady decline of purchasing power since July of 1936 until in September of 1937 it had fallen to 85—a drop of nearly 15 per cent—despite the fact that during the intervening months the Popular Front Government was spending huge sums on public works projects, and was enforcing social reforms such as the 40-hour week, collective bargaining, vacations with pay, and other inflationary measures.

Old Way Proves Best

It is significant, also, that the upturn—very slight thus far—in the country's buying power coincided

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Car Rattletraps Barred on Roads Of New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 10 (AP)—An army of specially-trained State inspectors climbed over and under thousands of New Jersey automobiles today as the Motor Vehicle Department started compulsory tests to drive unsafe cars from the highways.

All "rattletraps" were doomed, but a relic of pre-war days that had been kept in shape stood a better chance than a sleek 1938 de luxe with "cock-eyed" headlights or lazy brakes.

Thirty-day jail terms and $200 fines for recalcitrants were written into the law which went into practical effect today with the opening of 28 inspection stations.

The first batch of hundreds was notified to submit to inspection within seven days of a stipulated date—at a charge of 50 cents each for semiannual tests.

Thousands have submitted to pre-view unofficial tests, which Motor Vehicle Commissioner Arthur W. Magee said were gratifying.

Some have complained, largely on the ground the new law would "penalize" the poor motorist. Jason Licitra of Lyndhurst has organized opposition under the name of the New Jersey Anti-Automobile Examination League and claims several thousand signatures to a petition to the Legislature to repeal the law because it would "chase the poor man from the highways."

The program, which Mr. Magee said would be more than self-sustaining, went into effect as the department considered periodic examination of drivers as a further safety measure. Under the present system, in effect since 1913, drivers are tested once and then forgotten, unless they have an accident. The

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

American Lines To Build Ships Of Navy Design

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—President Roosevelt worked out details of the new American naval expansion program with his highest advisers today as the Untied States Maritime Commission announced a $110,000,000 merchant ship building program designed as much to provide an emergency supply of naval auxiliaries for the expanding war fleet as to keep America's merchant marine afloat.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Admiral William D. Leahy, the navy's chief of operations, went over naval plans with the President at the White House preparatory for a special message to Congress which is scheduled within the next two or three days.

Long-Time Program

As yet the only known feature of the naval expansion program is that it will be large. What emphasis will be placed on different categories of ships is apparently still being determined. Reliable indications are that preference will be given to aircraft carriers and cruisers with substantial additional provisions for submarines and destroyers. Chances are it will be a long-time program covering a period of several years with probably not over $100,000,000 added to the existing national defense budget during the first year.

In the meantime Joseph P. Kennedy, retiring chairman of the Maritime Commission, has advanced his reorganization of the merchant marine on a direct subsidy basis to the point where a large construction program justified primarily by alleged national defense needs is now under way.

Under long-term agreements signed with seven steamship companies 20 vessels are to be built by 1942. Of these, 14 are to be laid down during 1938. In addition the agreeing companies are required to develop plans for 23 additional ships.

An eighth company, American Export Corporation, is negotiating a long-term agreement and has signified its willingness to begin con-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Pedestrian Census Planned in London As Accident Clew

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In an attempt to find out just how overcrowded London pavements are during shopping hours, a special pedestrian census is to be taken by the Automobile Association here in main shopping streets when the spring "sales" are on.

Special attention is to be paid to the numbers of persons forced off the pavements into the roadway, as the A. A. believes this to be a main but neglected cause of street accidents.

Such a pedestrian traffic census was first suggested a number of years ago, and was approved in theory by traffic authorities. Since no move has been made in official circles, the A. A. is to undertake the census on its own account.

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House Blocks Vote of People On U. S. War

President Sees Peril to Peace in Tying Hands of the Congress

Measure Shelved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—By a margin of 21 votes the House blocked the Ludlow war referendum amendment proposal today, thereby sustaining President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull in a policy which they consider vital to world peace and stability.

After a brief but spirited hour of debate, including the reading of a letter from President Roosevelt which said the Ludlow proposal would "cripple any President" in his conduct of foreign relations, a motion to bring the measure to the House from committee was defeated by 209 to 188 votes. While this is not a large margin on the question of bringing the measure out of committee, it indicates an actual majority in the House opposed. Since a two-thirds majority would be necessary to secure final passage of the proposal in Congress the vote is considered conclusive.

The parliamentary effect of the vote is to send the measure back to committee where it will be pigeonholed by an unfavorable majority. The amendment would have required a popular referendum on the question of a declaration of war except in case of actual invasion. Proponents at the last moment proposed to extend the exemption to the entire Western Hemisphere in the hope of obtaining additional support thereby.

Test of Foreign Policy

The House vote on the Ludlow war referendum amendment is a crucial test of the Roosevelt Administration's drive to gain a freer hand in the conduct of foreign relations at a time when the attitude of the United States in any given instance is considered of extreme importance to world stability.

An unusual campaign has been organized to defeat the proposal, not because there is any great objection to the thing itself, but because it has become a symbol which has assumed great indirect importance in world diplomacy. Had it been brought forward during a period of world calm there would have been no effort from Washington to block it.

But it emerged from committee in the House just two days after bombs sank the United States gunboat Panay and it was immediately interpreted as further evidence of the extreme isolationism of American opinion. The State Department feels that this event was largely responsible for the tendency in the dictatorship countries to assume that they can discount the potential power of the United States in planning future aggressions.

And it is for this very reason that the State Department wants the proposal crushed in Congress. Whether the United States is going to fight to restrain aggression is not the question. It is a question, how-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Business Answers New Deal

Wide World

Lammot du Pont **Pierre du Pont**

Lammot du Pont, Appearing Before a Senate Committee, Offered a Five-Point Program for Recovery Embodying the Views of "Big Business." He Also Reiterated His Opposition to the New Deal

Britain Bars Shanghai Plan; Tokyo Calls Parley on China

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (AP)—An imperial conference was summoned today to meet in the presence of Emperor Hirohito tomorrow to decide formally "Japan's unshakeable policy toward China."

Only twice before has such a conference been held—in 1894 at the time of the Chinese-Japanese war and, 10 years later, to meet the Russian-Japanese war crisis.

The conference was ordered after Premier Konoye placed before the Emperor the Government's decision on future policy in China. Details of the plan were kept a strict secret, pending a decision by the imperial conference.

Japanese press reports have been that the Cabinet, in two days of conferences with the imperial headquarters, was drafting a program to "destroy the anti-Japanese administration in China."

The foreign office spokesman declared Japan was prepared either for peace or prolonged hostilities, and added that peace was impossible so long as China's Gen. Chiang Kai-shek maintained his anti-Japanese attitude.

The Cabinet had been in session almost continuously in the past 48 hours, working out measures to be adopted and endorsed by the Government, the army and the navy.

Germany and Italy, the foreign office spokesman asserted, were refraining from shipping arms to China by way of the British crown colony of Hong Kong. He expressed the hope that other nations would do likewise.

No details of the Cabinet sessions and yesterday's joint policy meeting of the Government and military leaders were made public.

Japanese occupy the Shantung port of Tsingtao, Chinese amazons take the field: Page 4.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The British Government today made clear that it would oppose any permanent administrative changes in the International Settlement at Shanghai such as have been demanded by the Japanese conquerors of the Shanghai area.

Britain, however, was authoritatively represented as ready to agree to some of the Japanese demands for increased power in the rule of the Shanghai Settlement.

The British position was stated in communications to the United States, France and British authorities at Shanghai.

Officials would not indicate on what points the Government was ready to meet Japanese demands, but it was intimated they included increased Japanese representation on the Settlement's police force.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain reviewed the whole question of British interests in China, especially at Shanghai, with Sir Hughe Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, the retiring British Ambassador to China.

Sir Hughe returned to London on Jan. 8 to complete recovery from wounds inflicted by Japanese machine-gun bullets near Shanghai last August.

In its communications to Washington and Paris, Britain made a clear distinction between "temporary changes necessitated by abnormal conditions and changes of a more general character, which must be considered through normal procedure."

The Japanese demands, handed to the Shanghai Municipal Council last week, included placing of Japanese in controlling posts in all branches of the Settlement's administration and would have meant replacing Britain's present dominant position in the council by Japanese control.

Du Pont Gives Big Business' View on Slump

'Indicts' New Deal on Five Points in Outlining Recovery Needs

Scores Uncertainty

Sees Little Hope for Employment Gain in Next Six Months

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Big Business made its reply to the New Deal's attack right in the citadel of the Government here today. The spokesman was Lammot du Pont, president of the great du Pont Company, cofounder of the American Liberty League, and key-speaker before the recent National Manufacturers' Association convention, from whence he became the target of Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney-General, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Without directly specifying the New Deal, Mr. du Pont cited what amounted to a five-point indictment of its policies and their consequences before the Senate committee investigating unemployment, in enumerating the requirements which he felt necessary for restoring prosperity. These were:

1. Removal of "uncertainty," caused by Government activity;
2. Repeal of capital gains tax;
3. Repeal of undistributed profits tax;
4. Peace with labor;
5. Co-operation by government with business to restore "an atmosphere of confidence in private industry.

Optimistic View

Before the hearing began, Mr. du Pont, in comment with a Monitor correspondent, took a relatively optimistic view of the recession.

"I'm no weather prophet," he said, "but I don't think it's going to be of long duration. It shouldn't be."

On the witness stand however he took a graver view. In the prepared statement which it is customary for witnesses to offer before questioning, Mr. du Pont said the "forecast of sales (of the du Pont Company) for the first six months of 1938 is 23 per cent less than in the first six months of 1937."

"I hope that this forecast proves erroneous," his statement continued, "but on the basis of careful estimates I cannot be too hopeful of increased employment in our company during the first half of this year, for it is evident we are in a pronounced recession."

Democratic members of the committee attempted to secure an encouraging statement, similar to those offered by previous business leaders, like William S. Knudsen, head of General Motors, but here Mr. du Pont voiced his direct antagonism to New Deal policies. The New Deal may have brought temporary prosperity to the country, he said, but he feared for its ultimate effect. A brisk exchange occurred with committee members, but Mr. du Pont declined to recede from his pessimistic outlook.

Other Witnesses

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and Robert E. Henry, head of the South Textile Manufacturers Association, were other witnesses today.

But major attention centered on Mr. du Pont—tall, spare, representative of "big business," hostile to the New Deal and member of one of the "Sixty Families." Mr. du Pont showed strong reluctance to elaborate upon his prepared statement attacking capital gains and excess profits tax, and when pressed finally expressed inability "because he had not given the matter thought."

His statement on the taxes said:

"The capital gains tax undoubtedly has the effect of deterring capital investment. If an investment proves successful, most of the profit goes to the Government. If unsuccessful, the individual bears all the loss; the investor hesitates to wager several to one on a venture attended with such risk.

"The undistributed profits tax inhibits the reinvestment of earnings of a corporation. If it turns in its need for capital to the investor public, it encounters today a lack of venture money. It cannot prudently use bank loans, which are short-time money, for venture purposes that require long-time patient money. Change of law with respect to these and certain other taxes, together with the simplification of the tax structure, would relieve management of some of the present worries, and give greater confidence for the future."

New Development

Greatest hope for revival was development of new industries by scientific research, he declared, and he traced the romantic story of three products produced by his own company—fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, cellophane, and development of "neoprene," a rubber-like material which has not yet produced profits. These products put men back to work, he said, but they needed long-term venture capital for development, he said, and the latter was frightened by the "fog of uncertainty."

"What can Congress do to get investors to invest?" began Senator

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Government releases list of nation's biggest salaries for 1936: Page 2.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of General Motors Corp., reports on company's regularization of employment and maintenance of high wages: Financial Page.

Adventures in Archaeology: Exploring Ruins of Mexico

First of a series of six articles describing an amateur explorer's trek with several expeditions among ruins below the Tropic of Cancer from Mexico, D. F., to Yucatan, to run daily.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

For those with a flair for adventure—whether it be in distant corners of the globe or deep in the dark corners of an old-fashioned attic—there's nothing to compare with a trip to Mexico's ancient ruins, newly opened to "amateur explorers" from north of the Rio Grande by way of the recently constructed Pan-American Highway.

It is a ribbon of magic which, like the flying carpet of the Arabian Nights, leads to wondrous places. It takes one directly to locations accessible until recently only to expensive expeditions bent on unraveling the complete story of civilizations which waxed and waned centuries before Columbus discovered America.

William Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" and Franz Blom's "Conquest of Yucatan," are two classics which, together with popular accounts by leaders engaged in rebuilding "Primitive Central America" as it was in its glory, give one plenty of background upon which to build a thorough acquaintance with this fascinating, little-known region.

The Trail of Adventure

Having once tasted such tempting morsels, sat at the campfires of the ancients, celebrated with them the completion of a great temple or pyramid, viewed with alarm the invading gold-hungry Spaniard, and shed a tear or two when steel and religious fanaticism overthrew a superior race, then nothing will suffice but a personal visit to Mexico's national monuments.

So many mysteries about these vanquished peoples present themselves at every turn that there is always hope that perhaps even an amateur may uncover a Rosetta stone or spot some little noticed detail which experienced diggers have passed by. When the bags are finally packed, the canary left with a neighbor, a porter's palm crossed with silver at the Mexican customs, the last drop of water gone to cool a motor and the vast desert between Laredo and Monterrey nearly crossed there is no doubt but what one is hot on the trail of exciting adventure.

Careful Planning Needed

Excluding such obstacles as sleepy cows, stubborn donkeys and other farm animals which find the center of the road the best vantage point from which to survey a narrow strip of pasture on either side, the highway from Laredo to Mexico City is a marvelous triumph of engineering skill. Even through scenic mountain passes from Tamazunchale (Thomas 'n' Charlie) to Jacala where a 40-mile stretch is still being paved, there is ample room for cars and buses to travel in both directions. Though there are sheer drops of several hundred feet in many places, steel spring side-rails protect the driver.

For those not desiring to compete with live stock for sleeping space in native huts, it is most necessary to

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Economics in the News

Business Policies—Messrs. Knudsen and Wood Explain the Economic Situation to Investigating Senators—A Contrast

By H. B. E.

The first two business men to appear before the Senate Unemployment and Relief Committee afforded a study in contrast. They were William Knudsen, of the General Motors Corporation, and R. E. Wood, of Sears, Roebuck & Co. Both of them deal in goods required by the ultimate consumer, although the main product of General Motors is a consumer capital goods; i. e., its replacement can be indefinitely postponed, unlike many of the articles appearing in Sears Roebuck's mail-order catalog.

The trouble of General Motors is a stock of unsold cars, called "inventory" in business language. These unsold cars, incidentally, explain the huge amount of reserve which Mr. Knudsen acknowledged to be in General Motors' possession. For a reserve is not carried mainly in cash, as some might think; but in merchandise and equipment, which are given a cash value in General Motors' accounts and put in the reserve column of those accounts. To a great extent this reserve is an involuntary one. None would be more pleased than Mr. Knudsen to see it reduced by the disposal of the cars which have been manufactured but not sold.

But what is the best way of disposing of those cars in a falling market? Obviously by reducing prices. Mr. Knudsen, however, said that "there is no cause or justification for a price reduction at this time." Some senator should have asked him why, in view of the fact that consumer incomes are declining. I don't know what Mr. Knudsen would have said. He might have been surprised at such a question. For price maintenance has become a habit.

Too many industrialists think in such terms. I recall that, at the outset of the recession, the steel producers rejected the theory that there might be a quickening of business by a reduction of prices. Law has reinforced habit. The economic system is cluttered up with price maintenance enactments which injure the resiliency of our so-called free market system.

What the steel, automobile, and other industries are waiting for is the gradual working off of inventories at stable prices, even though there is a falling national income out of which those prices must be paid.

Such a situation helps to explain why recessions last longer than they should. In the old days those who sold goods and services strove to obtain business. If demand were slipping, they marked down prices till those prices provoked a market. In a word, there was price competition in the art of maintaining consumption.

Take freight rates, for example. Does one seriously suppose that James J. Hill, in the heyday of private railroad operation, would have been putting up his rates during a business recession. Not at all; in good times, he would have charged as much as the traffic would bear, and in lean times, he would have slashed rates for the purpose of stimulating business. Now, as in 1932, the railroads, removed as they are from a system of price competition, are compelled to ask for a boost in freight rates.

But somebody has to reduce prices if business is to be encouraged. At the present time it is actually being done in a kind of bootleg fashion—a method of escaping both the rigidities of law, such as the various fair trade laws, and of business practice, as exemplified in Mr. Knudsen's evidence. Shopping in New York today is like shopping in an Oriental bazaar. You dicker nowadays over a price that formerly you would have accepted at its real as well as its face value.

There are business men, however, who are making forthright adjustments in price in conformity with market needs. Mr. Wood is one of these business men. He told the Senators that a year ago his company had accumulated inventory because they had been warned by the industrialists that expected labor stoppages might reduce future supplies. No doubt the company also was influenced in such overbuying by what at the time I called the "bogey" of inflation. I know many business men whose flesh was made to creep by the prospect held out to them by, among others, Colonel Knox, Prof. E. W. Kemmerer, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, that at some time in the near future they would have to pay astronomical prices for materials.

This overbuying by Sears Roebuck eventually took them out of the market for current supplies. Their accumulated goods, in other words, had first to be "run off"; and Mr. Wood told the Senators that the concern intended to expedite the "running off" process by marking down prices, and "taking our licking." What he meant by the latter remark was that they intended to clear their shelves even if the price of so doing was loss.

This policy will do two things: it will sustain consumer purchasing power and it will the sooner put Sears Roebuck back in the market for new supplies. That will benefit industrialists in similar types of business to Mr. Knudsen's.

What I get out of the testimony so far is a two-fold lesson: first, the need for industrial statesmanship in the smooth functioning of our economic system, and, second, the need for the near-stabilization of business policies. This latter lesson is what the President apparently has learned. But his method of putting the lesson to account seems to be the installation of government men at the elbow of business men. And even without examining the economic implications of such a suggestion, politically the cure will hardly commend itself to a democracy.

General Motors Chief at Top Of High Salaries at $561,311

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—A congressional committee, giving the public a peek into the 1936 pay envelopes of the nation's highest paid industrialists, movie stars and financiers, disclosed that Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors, topped the list with $561,311.

The House Ways and Means Committee divulged the information, which had been given to the Treasury by corporations which paid employees salaries, bonuses, commissions and other compensation of $15,000 or more during the 1936 tax year.

Thirteen men received in excess of $300,000 each for the year, the report showed, and nine of them were officials of the General Motors Corporation. William S. Knudsen, its president, ranked second to Mr. Sloan with $459,878.

In the entertainment world, Gary Cooper was tops with $370,214. Ten movie and radio stars received more than $200,000. In addition to Mr. Cooper, this group included Ronald Colman, $362,500; Claudette Colbert, $350,833; Mae West, who led the list for the preceding year, $323,333; Madeleine Carroll, $287,913; Warner Baxter, $284,384; Marlene Dietrich, $269,333; Ruth Chatterton, $249,500; Charles Boyer, $249,145, and Rudy Vallee, $238,744.

The report showed that 336 General Motors Corporation officials received $15,000 or more and 56 of them got at least $50,000.

Other High Salaries

Some of the other top-flight industralists and their compensation included:

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, $180,000; Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem board chairman, $150,000; James H. Rand Jr., president of Remington-Rand, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., $118,371; Ernest T. Weir, board chairman, Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., $71,785. Mr. Weir also was listed as receiving an identical amount from the Great Lakes Steel Corporation.

J. D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company and director of the Government's unemployment census, received $90,000; Henry L. Doherty, utilities executive, got $100,000, and W. C. Teagle, president Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, $122,500.

C. W. Dayo, president of the F. W. Woolworth Company, drew $216,443, the report said, and 11 other officials of the same concern received more than $50,000 each.

Kenneth G. Smith, president of the Pepsodent Company, was listed as receiving $102,496; J. L. Kraft, president of the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Co., $150,000, and R. W. Woodruff, president of the Coca-Cola Co, $108,333.

Du Ponts Appear

The du Ponts appeared in the report, 17 officials of their companies receiving in excess of $50,000 Lammot du Pont, president of du Pont de Nemours & Co., received $129,406, the report said.

The names of few women appeared in the top brackets of the report, but Lillian S. Dodge, president and treasurer of Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc., got $100,000; and Mary Margaret McBride, listed as an artist of the Radio Quality Group Service, Ind., of New York, received $52,231.

At least one Congressman was listed. He is Representative Bruce Barton (D-NY), advertising man and author, who got $58,333 as chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., of New York.

Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher and Republican candidate for Vice-President in 1936, received $75,000 as president of the Chicago Daily News.

Alfred Smith, the former Governor of New York, drew $43,333 as president of Empire State, Inc.

S. L. Avery, president of Montgomery Ward Company, Inc., received $100,160, and R. E. Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck Company, $90,000. L. J. Rosenwald of Abington, Penna., chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck, drew $71,250.

B. E. Henderson of Chicago received $102,435 as president of the Household Finance Corporation.

Wright Aviation Honors Endowed

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Edmund C. Lynch, New York investment banker, has contributed $10,000 to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences to endow the annual meetings on the anniversary of the first flights of the Wright brothers Dec. 17.

The gift, announced by the institute yesterday, was made in his memory of his brother, Vernon Lynch.

The 1937 anniversary was celebrated with the first Wright lecture by Prof. B. Melvill Jones of Cambridge University, England, at an honors night dinner, where various aviation awards were presented.

In making his gift, Mr. Lynch said that "the institute should continue this work."

Manx Language in Use

Manx, an ancient Celtic language, is still spoken to some extent in the Isle of Man off the northwest coast of Great Britain.

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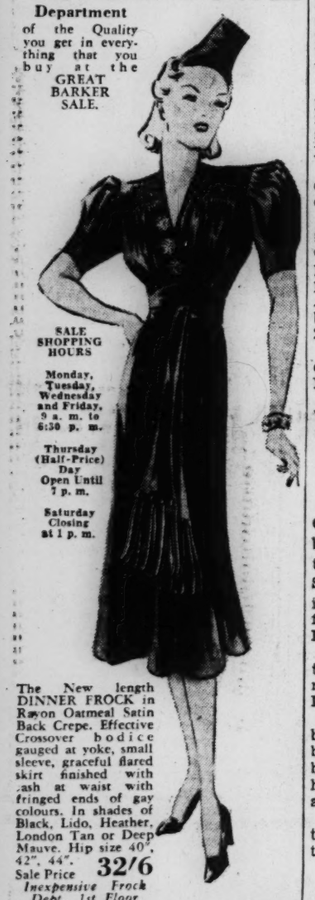

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A Couple of Yanks Back From Oxford

But Robert Taylor had to work hard at skating and rowing while he and Maureen O'Sullivan were filming a picture of undergraduates at Oxford.

Robert Taylor

Maureen O'Sullivan

MGM Photos by Willinger

Scene In Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

An assistant cameraman, examining the heavens with a smoked glass, advises: "Two minutes to go. Thirty seconds to go. Here comes that sun!"

The scene (naturally) is not Hollywood, but the London Films plant at Denham, England, where Robert Taylor, Maureen O'Sullivan, Director Jack Conway, and a great many others, have been for some weeks making Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's first British-made American film, "A Yank at Oxford."

The film is completed now, nearly ready for its first preview, and Mr. Taylor and Miss O'Sullivan are back in Hollywood with their separate accounts of what happened to them in England. Mr. Taylor, for example, arrived in London late in August, made a hurried trip to the London Films plant at Denham, just to see the place, followed this with an air jaunt to Paris, and then settled down for three months of hard work on the film which may (or may not) make movie history.

At Lane End, midway between Denham and Oxford, Mr. Taylor lived the life of the typical English country squire—as nearly as that could be approximated in the little time he had free from his work. The house he rented was a rambling old English farmhouse, built in the reign of Henry VIII, with its original oak beams set in new stucco and its stone fireplaces refurbished with new mantels; a large spread of green lawn sloped down to grazing meadows and thick beechwoods, and in the distance were the Chiltern hills. His landlord, Col. Fred Cripps, gave him the use of his hunters, and Mr. Taylor continued the riding for which he has become somewhat celebrated in Hollywood since he purchased a stock ranch in the San Fernando Valley.

The Strenuous Life

Maureen O'Sullivan, meanwhile, settled down in the former residence of novelist W. J. Locke in Denham Village, a house made over from three workmen's cottages, fronting right on the village street, and within easy walking distance of the studio. Miss O'Sullivan found its typically English walled garden in the rear its most charming feature.

Work was hard for both players, and required among other things, learning to skate. Mr. Taylor was also required to learn to row. The title role of "A Yank At Oxford" concerns an all-star athlete who comes to Oxford from a small Middle-western college and turns out for the crew. Mr. Taylor began his rowing practice in the rowing tank at Putney under the watchful eye of Tad Phelps, three times world champion sculler, and further increased his technique and endurance with the Thames Rowing Club on the river, later rowing for the cameras on the River Colne at Denham Court, on the Thames at historic Runnymede, and at Chiswick and Kew Bridge.

Further exercises for the American star included 220-yard dashes for Oxford-Cambridge track meet sequences, filmed on a reproduction of Oxford's Iffley Road Track, built at Denham, being tossed into the river for another scene by fellow-undergraduates, engaging in a fight with Griffith Jones, something called "ragging" and "de-bagging" by some London medical students playing Oxonians, and taking spills for hours at a stretch on the ice of the Westminster Ice Rink.

Weather a Problem

Weather was the principal obstacle to filming encountered by the Americans. Sixty per cent of the film called for out-of-doors shooting, and the company found itself waiting again and again for an elusive sun which was as likely as not to disappear in the middle of an important "take," sometimes necessitating the re-shooting of the entire scene. A common sight, according to Mr. Taylor, was to see the entire cast and crew standing about, with an air of hushed expectancy, waiting to see whether they would work or not work, this action often extending over a period of hours.

Absolute authenticity in settings and background were striven for by the technical crew, for the American company is aware that any picture purporting to represent Oxford will have it critics ready-made by the thousands. What was not filmed at Oxford itself—and on this point the company does seem a little vague in its advance publicity—was reproduced in detail on the set at Denham, where an entire Oxford college quad was built, covering some 25,000 square feet of ground. A section of Oxford's famous High Street was also built at the studio, and Oxford shopkeepers dressed exact copies of their shop windows for it, while others sent vans, delivery wagons, automobiles, in order that the true flavor of the university town might be reproduced.

The picture completed, Miss O'Sullivan met her parents in Dun Laoghaire and went with them to their home in Saintsbury, Killiney, County Dublin, and spent Thanksgiving Day at the American legation in Dublin, enjoying an American turkey dinner with all the trimmings. Taylor, on the other hand, took a flying trip to the Continent, from Croyden to Paris, from Paris to Amsterdam and Vollendam, to Berlin, to Copenhagen, and last, and to him, most interesting of all, to Stockholm.

Both players confess that the thing they most neglected on the trip was any sort of extended visit to London. This was no slight to the world's greatest city. They simply didn't have time free from their three months of hard work to give it anything like the attention they hope to bestow on it if they are again called abroad.

Frank Daugherty

Supreme Court Speeds Ruling On Utilities Case

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to expedite a decision on litigation brought by the Electric Bond & Share Company, challenging constitutionality of the 1935 act regulating public utility holding companies.

It announced that arguments would be heard on Feb. 7. The final decision usually comes within a few weeks after arguments. The Government had asked that arguments be set "on or as near Feb. 7 as may be agreeable to the court."

The court also ruled that American citizens must pay United States income tax, on dividends due from British corporations but withheld by the corporations for payment of income tax to Great Britain.

Justice Stone delivered the decision on cases resulting from an attempt by the commission of internal revenue to collect $27,722 from Mary Duke Biddle of New York for 1929 and $2422 from George W. Elkins of Elkins Park, Penna. (near Philadelphia), for 1931.

Old Journals Read In WPA Research

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Spade work for future historians is being done by WPA workers in the dusty newspaper files of the Chicago Public Library. The research workers are reading news and advertisements of the past century to note the rise of interest in such matters as sports, women's affairs, and labor, and to measure certain waves of religious and racial prejudice which appeared from time to time. The material, when gathered and classified, will be compared with study of the foreign language press, to determine whether the foreign newspapers influenced, or were influenced by, the English newspapers of Chicago.

The WPA newspaper readers classify the news under various headings and record the amount of space given to each subject in every issue of the newspaper. They read all the advertisements and copy each one that makes reference to nationalities, races, and religions. It is already apparent that prejudice seems to move in cycles, rising and falling, say the directors of the project.

Home Built of Old Movie Sets

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 10 (AP)—Jules Kolmar is a persistent fellow and he has an 11-room "mansion"—constructed of old movie sets—to prove it. The house cost him $1100 and two years of hard work.

Mr. Kolmar is a chef turned actor. When he became an actor several years ago, he made up his mind that he wanted a mansion, such as big-time players have, and nothing less.

He bought a lot, which is included in the $1100, and obtained his first lumber from the scrap pile of a nearby studio.

"I started with one room, and pretty soon it became three rooms," he recounts. "My wife and my daughter and son came out from our apartment to see what I was doing. They said, 'It's cute, let's move in.' And then we went to work."

When sets are torn down, studios save only such usable parts as doors and window sashes. Rafters and boards less than 8 or 10 feet long are too short to be used again. Such lumber was hauled to the home site, with the builder paying only hauling charges. He had to buy only his windows, doors and wire.

Most of the landscaping will be done with palms and plants used in "The Hurricane."

Even Kolmar's plumbing fixtures and sewage pipes were salvaged from a studio. He paid junk prices, but convinced a plumbing inspector that they were in good shape. It took him two months to get the electrical inspector to approve the wiring. He also had to prove, with tests, that the construction of the one-story house was first rate.

"The neighbors didn't like it at first," says Jules. "But now I have a better and bigger house than any in the neighborhood."

Architects Offer Housing Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Denouncing the high building costs which are held to have impeded the development of an adequate housing program in the United States, the American Institute of Architects announces the drafting of a program to batter down barriers between the low-priced home and a huge potential, family market.

"Studies by the Institute disclose a serious and imminent housing shortage," said Walter R. McCornack of Cleveland, chairman of the housing committee. "There is no assurance that substantial steps will be taken toward correcting this situation, and the Institute is asking the co-operation of other groups concerned with the building industry to help in solving the problem."

America's need of housing is so vast that government subsidies are "out of the question," Mr. McCornack held.

"There must be a radical reduction in all charges and costs entering into the construction of a home," he continued. "In addition, building codes must be revised, price fixing eliminated and permission obtained from authorities to employ new construction methods less expensive than the old.

"Lower interest rates on mortgage funds, revision of real estate taxation, the elimination of unnecessary middlemen and the purchase of land at its 'use' rather than speculative value for home sites are other urgent demands."

The problem of providing homes for those who need them at prices which the owner can afford to pay will not be solved by conflicts within the building industry over whose fault it is that prices are unnaturally high, and can only be met by co-operative action toward a common end—that of building the needed homes, Mr. McCornack asserts.

"As architects, all we ask is that other elements in the building industry join us in a mass attack on a condition which means so much to this country," he said.

Jewish Congress Demands Equal Economic Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Jewish Congress, of which Dr. Stephen S. Wise is the president, has announced the publication of a report on Jewish non-employment as a result of economis discrimination, entitled "Helping to End Economic Discrimination." The report was prepared by J. X. Cohen, chairman of the Commission on Economic Problems of the American Jewish Congress, and is the second of its kind by the commission.

Simultaneously, the organization announced a nation-wide program to deal with this problem and plans to set up bureaus to deal with economic discrimination against Jews in leading communities throughout the United States.

The program to be pursued by the American Jewish Congress includes: (1) a study of the existing statutes prohibiting certain types of discrimination with a view to applying them to local situations; (2) the elimination of inquiries as to race and faith from employment blanks; (3) the development of a program of legislative correction of employment agency abuses; (4) the ending of the circulation of false rumors of discrimination directed against non-discriminating employers; (5) the formation of advisory councils of non-Jews for the purpose of co-operating with local committees in combatting economic discrimination.

Greeting Sent Roosevelt By King Gustaf of Sweden

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—W. Bostrom, Swedish Minister to Washington, presented a letter of greeting to President Roosevelt today from King Gustav of Sweden. The message acknowledged a similar communication from the President, left with the King by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania on the latter's recent trip to Europe.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Rumors in Roumania

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Roumania, with an admittedly pro-German and anti-Semitic cabinet in office, faces rumors of fascism or of a modified dictatorship under Carol II.

The King—who flew back to Bucharest, in 1930, deposed the regency of his youthful son Michael and took control with the help of the army after having renounced the succession five years before—instituted a measure of parliamentarianism. Since then he has continued to obtain a government amenable to his wishes. But the King's Premier, George Tatarescu, failed to win the December, 1937, elections despite precedent for government control and a law which gives an outright majority in Parliament to a party polling 40 per cent of the votes.

The Government empowered by the King represents a small minority only. It is headed by Premier Octavian Goga, of the National Christian Party.

The Opposition is thus composed of Tatarescu's large Liberal Party (which inherited the big business traditions of the pre-war Conservatives) and the wide-spread National Peasant Party of Dr. Juliu Maniu (which came into being with post-war adoption of universal male suffrage and the division of landed estates among the peasantry); Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voeved's "Roumanian Front" and Cornelius Codreanu's Fascist "Iron Guard."

Foreign Policy, the new cabinet declares, is unchanged in its friendliness to France. But stronger economic and political relations with National Socialist Germany are apparent. And Roumania has just pledged recognition of Italy's conquests in Ethiopia.

Since the World War the key to Roumanian foreign policy has been to retain the territorial gains which doubled her size. She joined with Czechoslovakia and and Yugoslavia in the Little Entente to prevent resurgence of Hungary. Her relations with Russia, following Roumanian absorption of the once-Russian region of Bessarabia, remain strained. Thus the Franco-Soviet alliance of 1935 injured Franco-Roumanian relations. Britain's recent backing of French policy on the Continent, however, may strengthen Paris's efforts to prevent Roumania's shift into the Rome-Berlin orbit.

A Monday Feature

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Ban on Use of U. S. Funds For Group Medicine Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Ways of preventing further allocation of government funds to group health clinics for federal employees were under study in congressional circles today, while the one already established group health association was rapidly expanding toward its maximum capacity and attaining a self-supporting basis.

In view of developments, it appeared unlikely that Government funds would in future be used for maintenance of such co-operative or contract medicine organizations, although the way is not closed to federal help to get such groups started. It is not expected that the established unit will secure or need any more federal money.

On the one hand, a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee severely denounced action of the Home Owners Loan Corporation in handing over $40,000 for establishment of the Group Health Association, Inc. On the other hand, legislative counsel in a legal report to the congressmen declared that this use to taxpayers' money may have been unwise but under present regulations was not illegal.

Group Extended

Four more Government departments have been admitted to the established association. They are the Departments of Agriculture and Justice, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Bureau of Standards. Previously, the Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Security Administration, Social Security Board and Federal Reserve Board were admitetd. Achievement of the maximum enrollment of 2500 subscribers is expected soon to be achieved. Officials of the Group Health Association therefore consider their organization on a self-sustaining basis, and able to go ahead with no further need of government funds. Remaining obstacles are possible legal action against the association to be brought by established physicians in the District of Columbia or through the American Medical Association.

Report of the lawyers who usually advise Congress, handed to Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, said: "However questionable the wisdom of the board of directors of the HOLC in entering the contract with the Group Health Association may have been, since Congress did not specifically authorize the corporation to expend its funds for the purpose of providing medical service and hospitalization to its employees, it is not clear that the expenditure was one which the corporation did not have authority to make."

House Committee Views

The House Appropriations Sub-Committee, on the other hand, reported: "entirely irrespective of the merits of the work proposed to be done under the Group Health Association, for which the Home Owners' Loan Corporation recently made a contribution of $40,000, the committee is of the unanimous opinion that the expenditure was not one authorized by law and that such expenditures should not hereafter be made without specific legal authority."

The legislative counsel suggested: "To prevent recurrence in the future of actions such as that taken by the HOLC, Congress might do either of two things. It could pass an act providing that no department or agency of the government could, without specific authorization to do so, expend any funds for any such purpose as that for which the HOLC made the expenditure; or it could subject the expenditure by all departments and agencies of the Government to the scrutiny of the general accounting office, which apparently has a contrary opinion to that of the HOLC with respect to whether or not an expenditure such as that made by the HOLC is authorized by the provision of the act under which the corporation operates.

Dangers Are Cited

"If the first alternative were adopted by Congress, it could then determine whether or not the HOLC should thereafter have authority to make an expenditure such as that in question, and should it decide in the affirmative, the necessary legislation conferring specific authority to make the expenditure could be enacted."

Senator McCarran, who received this opinion, was not prepared to proceed immediately under either recommendation, but felt the inquiry had served to focus the attention of Congress on the danger of giving independent agencies blanket authority to spend money.

"The diversion by the HOLC may have been legally right," he said, "but it was morally wrong." He added that the incident showed the need of retaining the Comptroller-General's office as a check against such diversions.

'Nominees' for Court Drop 'Clip' Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The 20 or 30 individuals, prominent and not-so-prominent, whose names are on the partly guesswork lists as prospective Supreme Court appointees have—if they are wise—took one important action last week. They suspended the services of their clipping bureaus.

The wise ones, it is known, have issued rush orders to that effect. For otherwise, they will pay at the prevailing rate—which is so much a clipping—for bales and bales of press cuttings from all the press association stories served to hundreds and hundreds of American newspapers in which the only honor or interest to them is to see their name along with a long list of others.

Such public men — especially minor figures—get bitten once, and since most of the present guesswork court nominees were also on the lists last summer, they are now twice shy.

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Jackson Day Orators Stand For Good, Not Bad Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—A persistent effort to draw a line of distinction between "good" and "bad" business, to enlist the co-operation of the "overwhelming majority," and to press an unrelenting campaign against the small "abusive minority," stands as the net conclusion of the vast quantities of public speaking let loose at Saturday evening's Jackson Day dinners. The dinners, incidentally, commemorated the 123rd anniversary of Andrew Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific the party of stalwarts were on the jump, and the skirmishers from Washington rang the changes on the same theme: Co-operation with "good" business. Here is a swing around the circuit with the speakers:

Roosevelt for Roosevelt

President Roosevelt in Washington laid stress on a growing nonpartisanship, saying that his first presidential vote had been cast for Theodore Roosevelt.

"As we move forward under our present momentum," he said, "it is not only necessary but it is right that the party slough off any remains of sectionalism and class consciousness. Party progress cannot stop just because some public officials and private groups fail to move with the times. Their place will be amply filled by the rising generation. 'Nature abhors a vacuum.'"

The President outlined his fight as "for the basic morals of democracy," and repeated this phrase eight times during his address. He repeated his reiterated criticisms of the press, giving this description of Thomas Jefferson's struggles:

"Against him were almost all the newspapers and magazines of the day. And so, to disseminate their policies in every hamlet and town, his associates resorted to printing simple leaflets and pamphlets.

"The handful of printers and editors who helped them were harried and arrested with the full approval of the great papers and magazines of the day. This was the first effort, with the co-operation of the owners of the press, to curb the essention freedom of the press. It failed just as any similar effort would fail today."

Against Concentrated Power

The present objective, the President said, is "to make effective the will of the overwhelming majority of our citizens and seeks to curb only abuses of power and privileges of small minorities."

"During the past few months," he said, "attacks on the misuse of concentrated power have been distorted into attacks upon all business, big and little, and upon our whole system of private profit and private enterprise. During the past few days I have been happy to note a definite improvement of understanding on the part of many who have been led to follow this false guidance.

"A London financial magazine's correspondent in the United States reported the following experiences:

" 'Whenever an enterprise is controlled locally, its managers have a local independent point of view. But when the business is controlled from great financial centers, the local manager takes his cue from what his bosses are saying and reflects the state of mind prevailing hundreds of miles away.'

"That, from an outsider, confirms our traditional Democratic antagonism to concentration of control over large areas of industry beyond the needs of operating efficiency, and strengthens our resolve to outlaw the methods by which such control is achieved and to re-establish the independence of local or regional enterprise.

Example of Utilities

"Let me give you an example. As you know, I have been discussing the problem of the electric utilities with business men and lawyers and public officials during the past month or two.

"I am convinced that the great majority of local or regional operating utility companies can come to an understanding with the Government and with the people of the territories which they serve. That would enable them to obtain, within their own localities or regions, all of the new capital necessary for the extension or improvement of their services."

The President said that ownership of 4 per cent of the securities in the electric utility industry controlled the remaining 96 per cent—"here is a 96-inch dog being wagged by a four-inch tail," he said, and the $100-dinner dissolved into mirth for several minutes.

Finally, the President promised that "this is going to be a fight—a cheerful fight on my part" against the "mere handful" who fight to retain autocratic controls, but he said:

"The White House door is open to all our citizens who come offering to help eradicate the evils that flow from undue concentration of economic power or unfair business practices—who offer to do all that is possible by co-operative endeavor and to aid in corrective and helpful legislation where necessary."

Agriculture Head Speaks

Secretary Wallace at Des Moines:

The Secretary of Agriculture, referring more than once to "Roosevelt Democrats," called for support of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements. Of business he said:

"More and more the savings and investments of this great nation must be used to promote the economic security of all of the people and not merely the profits of stockholders alone. More and more the leaders of the Democratic Party and the more farseeing capitalists must work together on the problem of the rate of debt creation and long-time investments and their relation to economic stability in a capitalistic society.

"Both capitalism and Democracy will fail if they do not maintain city jobs and farm-purchasing power. It is a matter of the greatest concern to Government to see that capital year after year makes available such a steady flow of savings and investments as will result in that amount of self-liquidating debts which will best eliminate the excesses of the business circle.

"In a modern capitalistic democracy there must be both government and private direction of the flow of savings and investments."

Secretary Ickes at Nashville:

Secretary Ickes again referred to "the hydra-headed economic monster of 1938," and the "even fiercer and more fateful battle" now being waged between "the people and monopolistic wealth." Praising Andrew Jackson's battle against the Bank of the United States—speaking near the Jackson home, at Hermitage—the secretary said that even "Old Hickory" did not win the battle for economic freedom.

"The reason he did not win the war," he continued, "was because this is a war which has been waged since the beginning of the world and which will probably continue until the end of time."

For National Security

Secretary Woodring at Denver:

The War Secretary gave specifications for national security:

"The closer co-operation of business, agriculture and labor with each other and with the Government in order to further economic recovery and the social objectives of the Administration.

"As early a balancing of the federal budget as is consistent with our obligations. This can be accomplished by a drastic reduction in emergency expenditures and a limitation of ordinary governmental costs to the fullest extent without seriously impairing essential public services or jeopardizing our national defense.

"A continuance of voluntary crop control aided by soil conservation payments and other government assistance, but crop reduction only so long as is necessary to sustain the purchasing power of agriculture.

"The modification of existing revenue laws wherever necessary to relieve hardship or to eliminate unjust discrimination.

"The necessary administrative action to insure the continued private ownership and operation of our transportation system, with returns reasonably commensurate with the service rendered.

"The enactment of the necessary federal legislation to end child labor and to establish a floor for wages in interstate industries.

"The extension of our foreign commerce through continued negotiation of international trade agreements.

"Prudent strengthening of our national defense to guarantee peace."

Secretary Roper at Columbus analyzed the monopoly problem:

"Monopolies which use their power to stifle competition and exploit consumers through unreasonable prices have been condemned by both political parties as being the antithesis of democracy.

"Fairness, however, compels me to say that evil monopoly is not inherent in mere size of corporate business. It is only when economic power is abused that the hand of the low should be invoked.

"The fundamental criterion by which business and industrial units should be judged is the measure of proper service rendered the public rather than the form or size of the corporate organization."

Attorney General Cummings at Chicago contributing to the same problem treated by his colleagues, and after critical references to "the most gifted members of the bar (who) exercise their ingenuity and their experience to break down the structure (of laws) thus created," he said:

"Of late years there has been an increasing trend toward an undue concentration of wealth and economic control. It is a situation of which any responsible government must take notice."

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News Photographers Display an Artistic Side

© Courtesy of the News, New York's Picture Newspaper

"The Good Samaritan"

Photograph by Pat Candido, Staff Photographer for the Daily News, New York, Shown at Press Photographers' Association Exhibit

"The Smithy"

Top—Prize Photograph by William H. Zerbe of the New York Herald Tribune

"Let's Take a Walk"

Bottom—Photograph by Anthony Lanza, Staff Photographer of the New York Sun

Jackson Day Reveals Three Democrats for Albany Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—James A. Farley and William S. Murray, Democratic and Republican state chairmen, respectively, today are herding the 1938 gubernatorial yearlings into the paddock for inspection preliminary to selecting ranking contenders for the governorship race nine months away.

The first view of the crop was had here Saturday when a statewide parley in combination with the Jackson Day dinner afforded Mr. Farley an opportunity to give prospects in his camp an intensive "once over."

Simultaneously, Mr. Murray in Albany was sending out entry forms for the elective office line-up at the Republican post. The latter field, as usual, offers less candidate material than the Democratic, but at the moment is enjoying the salubrious effects of recent vote gains that present this party with the first real outlook for state control it has had in 16 years.

Mr. Farley, it may authoritatively be said, has no candidate at this time to head the 1938 New York State ticket. His sole effort now is directed toward picking a standard-bearer who can win after a year which has seen considerable drifting into Republican hands in the Empire State.

"This is an important year for our party," he told his state confreres Saturday. "I am sure that everyone here is interested to see to it that the party organization functions with the highest possible degree of efficiency to elect the Democratic state ticket."

Three Seek Albany Post

The New York Jackson Day dinner was as much political chore work as a money-making proposition, however, setting the stage for the critical state campaign ahead, with three figures now clearly projected as serious prospects for the organization "build up" for Governor. These are Robert H. Jackson, Assistant United States Attorney General and up-state Democrat, who is described as wearing the New Deal cloak for the nomination; John J. Bennett Jr. New York State Attorney General, born and bred in New York City political tradition, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, now on the verge of expiration of his Senate term.

That Governor Lehman will not be a candidate under any condition is accepted generally as his third term enters its concluding year. The dramatic drafting of this Empire State executive during Democratic presidential nomination ceremonies in 1937 seems to have marked the high pitch of his career in office. Everything since has been anticlimax, beginning with his marked trailing of the Roosevelt vote figure in the New York election returns that year, after all the fanfare.

Mr. Jackson confined his dinner remarks to the subject of anti-monopoly to which he has given nation-wide broaching for the Administration, but is now on record as a willing contender for the governorship nomination should the party draft him.

Attorney General Bennett has been building his state fences industriously for more than two years, until today he has a state-wide following that constitutes a formidable hurdle for any rival, and used it to give his Jackson Day address the import of a boom.

Wagner Prefers Senate

Senator Wagner has indicated his wish to continue in the United States Senate and will not, it is believed, be dissuaded from this ambition. By reason of his foreign birth, he is not eligible for the presidency, and the New York Governor's place is too ideal a way-opener to that highest office to give even a politician with the wide popularity of Senator Wagner first preference in a lively field of contenders.

Also, while Senator Wagner, who is a Tammany Democrat, resisted organization attempts to draft him as Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York City against Mayor La Guardia in the recent city campaign, he was an active espouser of the Tammany candidate. Liberal-progressive forces which became a militant factor here with that campaign took the Wagner regularity into public account and refused to follow the Senator into the Tammany camp.

At the Jackson dinner, Senator Wagner toned his utterance away from local affiliations for that as a leader in the national New Deal bloc espousing liberal legislation.

Out of the whole, as it is observable in the current jockeying for place, the chiefly determinable factor is the recognized status in New York City and state affairs of the American Labor Party. Downstate New York witnessed a political revolution in the 1937 re-election of Mayor La Guardia out of which this party has emerged as a militant, compact Labor-Progressive force to be reckoned with.

It is bringing its own pattern of public policy into state and city affairs as a model for similar elements throughout the nation. One week of the reinstated reform mayoralty in New York City has served to make it a major voice there, and at Albany its occupancy of seven Assembly seats has visited upon it the tender solicitude of both Democrats and Republicans in that chamber as a balance of power factor in the forthcoming state contest.

Men Who Picture the News Exhibit Best of Their Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—The men who tell the news in pictures received their due in individual recognition today as the third annual exhibition of the Press Photographers' Association of New York opened in the seventh floor galleries of La Maison Francaise, Rockefeller Center, here, following a preview yesterday to a group of invited guests. The exhibition will remain open to the public daily through Jan. 23.

The show was opened by Mayor La Guardia, who, in a letter to Vincent Lopez, photographer for the New York Sun, and chairman of the exhibition committee, extended to the association his congratulations on the fine work accomplished.

"Through its efforts the artistic standards of press photographers have greatly improved and a proper appreciation of fine photography created," the Mayor said. "A fine code of ethics, though unwritten, has been established, and may I say in all frankness that the Press Photographers' Association is still sufficiently young to be unspoiled and to have gotten into no bad habits."

Speaking from a well of personal experience, the Mayor, referring to the passage of "the days of the touched-up picture and the studied, posed photos we used to see," declared that "now the press photographers give us no notice, no advance information. Off goes the flash and the next thing we know we see overselves as others see us."

Comprising a total of 335 photographs by news cameramen, the majority of which have been reproduced in newspapers and magazines all over the world during 1937, the pictures shown are divided into five principal classes—spot news, feature, sports, pictorial and "magic eye," the latter being groups of pictures, each describing pictorially a complete action sequence. There also is a special exhibit of photographs in natural color.

On Saturday a jury of picture editors, art directors and other authorities on photography, awarded prizes for what they considered the best pictures in each of the five classes. The awards follow:

Spot News Class—First prize to Charles Hoff, New York Daily News, for "Hindenburg explosion"; second prize to John Lindsay, Associated Press Photos, for "Chain Gang on the Levee," and third prize to Benjamin Sandhaus, New York Daily News, for "Study in Sophistication."

Sports Class—First prize to Carl Thusgaard, Acme News Pictures, for "Slugfest"; second prize to Jack Frank, New York Herald Tribune, for "Bartell Bunts"; Third prize to John Rooney, Associated Press Photos, for "Oh! Oh! Those Yankees."

Pictorial Class—First prize to Vincent Lopez, New York Sun, for "The Lonely Sentinel"; second prize to William H. Zerbe, New York Herald Tribune, for "The Smithy"; third prize to Anthony Lanza, New York Sun, for "Rural Scene."

Magic Eye Class—First to Hugh Broderick, International News Photos, for "He Got Up To Win Title," and second prize to Hugh Broderick, International News Photos, for "Out—Failed to Touch Plate."

"The purpose of these exhibitions," according to the exhibition committee, "is to acquaint the public with the names of the men behind the camera. We believe readers are as interested in the men who illustrate what they read as they are in the men who write. It has been axiomatic that the photographers be anonymous, a state of affairs we hope to change by these exhibitions."

Founded "to elevate the standards and to improve the working conditions of the profession," the Press Photographers' Association is "an independent organization composed of members of photographic staffs of metropolitan newspapers and picture syndicates."

The exhibition committee comprises: William C. Greene, president; Vincent Lopez, chairman, and the following members: Albert C. Aumuller, Murray Becker, Hugh Broderick, Pat Candido, Samuel Falk, Alan Fisher, Jack Frank, Louis Reinhardt, Harry Schoenthals, Jimmy Sileo, Barney Stein, Robert A. Wands and William H. Zerbe.

Labor Committee Formed To Aid Civilians in China

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., announced yesterday the formation of "Labor's Committee for Civilian Relief in China."

Gilbert E. Hyatt, editor of the Journal of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, has been named provisional chairman.

Civil Service League Expands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Establishment in Washington, D. C., of a branch office of the National Civil Service Reform League was announced by Robert L. Johnson, president of the league, here today. Walter H. Young, formerly instructor in political science at American University, has been appointed Washington representative of the organization.

Expansion of the National Civil Service Reform League at the nation's capital was dictated by the wish to improve the personnel situation in the Federal Government, according to the announcement.

"The personnel problem in the federal service is so urgent and we have reached such a critical period in its administration that the need for closer co-operation among the various organizations interested in the extension and improvement of the merit system has become imperative," Mr. Johnson continued. "The United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, the National League of Women Voters, the National Federation of Federal Employees and similar organizations have by their valuable co-operation encouraged and inspired the league to redouble its efforts toward the establishment of a real career service."

Improvement of the present civil service system is as urgent as is the necessity to extend the merit program to other departments and agencies not so covered, in Mr. Johnson's opinion.

"We cannot afford to permit the spoils system to operate under a false mask of a pretended merit system such as the McKellar postmaster bill contemplates," he said. "On the other hand, we cannot be satisfied to let patronage be supplanted by an inadequate, poorly administered personnel system."

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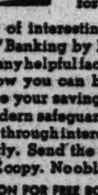

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Dailies Answer Roosevelt On Question of Subsidies

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10 (AP)—The postal committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association replied Saturday to presidental remarks on newspaper mailing rates by submitting figures tending to show postal handling of papers costs publishers more than distribution by private agencies.

The committee issued a statement in reply to President Roosevelt's suggestion that publishers might take the initiative in reducing postal subsidies he said they enjoyed.

In response to a question at his press conference Friday, the President said he believed the time was past when the Government should continue mail subsidies to newspapers and magazines.

"Daily newspapers do not want a subsidy from the Federal Government in the form of postal rates or otherwise and do not ask for one," the committee's statement said.

The statement was issued here from the office of Maj. Clark Howell, vice-chairman of the postal committee, and president and publisher of the Atlanta Constitution.

Comparison of Costs

The statement follows:

"The question as to whether daily newspapers receive a subsidy from the United States Government in the nature of less than cost postal rates was settled in favor of the newspapers in 1925 by a joint committee of Congress, which investigated postal rates for all classes of mail users.

"At that time the official representative of the Post Office Department appearing before the committee testified that if every newspaper was removed from the mails, there would be no appreciable saving to the Government because the postal establishment would have to be maintained for the public's benefit, whether it handled newspapers or not. The hearings in 1925 demonstrated that charges of private agencies of transportation and distribution were far less than those of the Post Office Department for the same service.

"To illustrate: A large middle western afternoon paper distributed its entire rural circulation on the day of publication outside the mails at an average cost of $1.25 per 100 pounds. Had this newspaper used the mails, it could not have obtained distribution until the day after publication and the cost would have been $1.92 per 100 pounds as against the lower cost for delivery outside the mails on the day of publication. For straight transportation, competing agencies' charges ranged from 30 cents to $1 per 100 pounds as against a postal charge averaging $1.75 per 100.

"A morning newspaper published in up-state New York in 1925 effected a saving of $213 a week by leaving the mails and going to truck for distribution to dealers in nearby cities, and in addition obtained earlier distribution. The mail cost was $283 a week as against a truck cost of $70 a week.

Would Reduce Revenues

"Today more than 90 per cent of the newspapers handled by the mails are for rural route delivery. The removal of these papers would not decrease the number of rural routes, but would decrease postal revenues and take from the residents of many rural routes vital sources of information.

"Daily newspapers do not want any subsidy from the Government in the form of postal rates or otherwise and do not ask for one.

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association postal committee is composed of the following: John S. Parks, chairman, Fort Smith (Ark.) Times Record; Clark Howell, vice-chairman, Atlanta Constitution; Jerome D. Barnum, Syracuse Post-Standard; George F. Booth, Worcester (Mass.) Telegram-Gazette; Louis H. Brush, Brush Moore Newspapers, Salem, Ohio; Tennant Bryan, Richmond News Leader; Amon G. Carter, Fort Worth Star-Telegram; Norman Chandler, Los Angeles Times; John Cowles, Des Moines Register Tribune; Stillman Evans, Nashville Tennessean; E. K. Gaylord, Oklahoma City Oklahoman; W. W. Hawkins, Scripps Howard Newspapers, New York City; J. N. Heiskell, Little Rock Gazette; J. L. Horne Jr., Rockymount Telegram; David W. Howe, Burlington (Vt.) Free Press; Fred Schilplin, St. Cloud (Minn.) Times; John L. Stewart, Washington (Penna.) Observer; O. S. Warden, Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune."

Dr. Tyler Dennett Wins Honor From Union College

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—Dr. Tyler Dennett, former president of Williams College, has been named honorary fellow in government at Union College here. Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president, also announced last night the appointment of Sheldon Cheney, author, as honorary fellow in fine arts. Honorary fellows pass a short time in residence at Union twice each year, conducting round-table discussions.

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Tracing Raw Material Origins Puzzle to League Economists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—How intricate are the problems confronting the League Economic Intelligence Section in its efforts to untangle the threads of international trade statistics, can be discovered from the second volume of Trade in Certain Raw Materials and Foodstuffs, 1936, which has recently been published here.

Countries were asked to send in to the League a statement of their imports tabulated according to countries of origin. It sounds easy, but listen. From Bulgaria came the comment that "it was not always possible to ascertain the country of origin . . . as the commercial firms through which Bulgarian importers purchased these goods do not, as a rule, indicate their origin."

France reported that "for certain commodities, the country of origin shown is not the country where the products were transformed into the condition in which they were imported." The Irish Free State sent in figures which gave the country of consignment for the first three months of the year and country of origin for the remaining nine months.

The United Kingdom data referred to country of consignment for 1935 and country of origin for 1936 except for "sodium, motor spirit and refined and unrefined copper," there being "reason to believe that the countries of consignment were substantially identical with the countries of origin."

U. S. Statistics

The United States statistics related to country of shipment for 1935 and 1936, but it is stated that they will show country of origin from 1937 onwards.

"A study of the tables given in this volume," the Intelligence Section adds mildly, "may in several cases suggest doubts as to the correctness of the countries of origin stated. As such questionable statements are mainly due to incorrect declarations of the origin of goods made by the importers," the E. I. S. adds tactfully, "the secretariat has drawn the attention of the governments concerned to all doubtful or obviously erroneous data. It is hoped that by a more strict control of the importers' declarations, such cases will be eliminated more and more in future."

The definition to which countries are asked to make their statistics conform is that adopted by the 1928 convention on trade statistics.

Have Some Excuse

That the countries have some excuse for not always giving the right answers may be deduced from the instructions which accompany the list of 35 articles enumerated in the League's volume. One might think, for example, in spite of the 1928 definition, that the country of origin of "rice, husked, cleaned or polished" would be the country in which the rice was grown. Not a bit of it. It is the "country where the rice was husked, cleaned or polished" because husking, cleaning or polishing turns the natural product into a manufactured one.

If, adds the E. I. S. instruction in this connection "the country where the rice was grown is also known, kindly state in addition on a second form, the distribution of imports according to countries of growth."

Thus one might expect that the same grain of rice would sometimes appear at least twice in the statistics: the first time when it is imported in the husk as a natural product from the country of growth and the second when it is exported to another country after it has become a manufactured article from having been husked, cleaned or polished in its adopted country. Again, not a bit of it. The two items are not kept separate in the League's statistics, although they are enumerated separately in the list of commodities of which governments are asked to furnish statistical data, husked and unhusked rice are lumped together in the tables.

That this may give a false impression may be seen from the fact that three years ago there was (and presumably still is) a rice-polishing mill at Gdynia, Poland, which imported unhusked Rangoon rice not only in order to polish it for Polish consumption but in order to export polished Polish rice to England.

Troubles of this kind, however, are regarded as inevitable during the initial stages of the attempt now being made by the League to standardize world trade statistics. Meanwhile, it is claimed that the new volume marks a considerable advance on the first one issued last year. The number of importing countries covered, for instance, has been increased from 42 to no less than 122 representing 98 per cent of world trade in 1935. The 42 countries covered by previous volumes were only responsible for 84 per cent.

Thus the E. I. S. feels justified in claiming that the figures given afford a valuable indication, if not a precise record, of the flow of goods from the producing to the consuming countries.

54 Playing Fields Ready For Children in Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Fifty-four playing fields have already been completed for the Government's scheme to provide such areas in every part of Belgium. A Government subsidy of 700,000 francs (about $25,000) was made toward this purpose. Municipal authorities are expected to provide fields for working class children in industrial centers and cities in the near future.

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House Blocks Vote of People On U. S. War

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, whether the possibility of such action is to be an important one to the dictatorships. If they know in advance that they can ignore the United States they will be that much freer. If there is any doubt the result will be some measure of restraint.

Nonpartisan Backing Won

It is firmly believed at both the White House and State Department that defeat of the Ludlow proposal would have the effect of restraining the aggressors And everything possible has been done to this end. Such eminent Republicans as Alf M. Landon of Kansas and former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson have been mobilized in the campaign. The President himself has declared that the plan is inconsistent with representative government. Secretary Hull has declared that it would weaken American influence abroad, and would not contribute to ensuring American neutrality. Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring went to the Midwest last week to attack the proposal in the area whence it is supposed to draw its greatest support.

In staging this campaign the Administration is paying very little attention to the specific meaning or direct results which passage of the amendment would have. It is conceded privately by most State Department spokesmen that the direct effect would not be particularly important. Probably under no circumstances would the United States ever go to war unless public opinion were wholeheartedly behind it. No administration would dare propose a declaration of war without being extremely certain that it had a majority of the people behind it—assuming, of course, that the United States remains a democracy.

Thinking of Fascist Powers

But the Administration is thinking of Tokyo, Rome and Berlin. It is concerned about the rising tide of aggression which has already cut across American interests in the Far East and threatens to challenge them again in South America. In the face of these threats action in the House is viewed as of major importance in the world. For whether the amendment would actually bind the hands of the Administration or not, Tokyo, Rome and Berlin would so assume. And on that assumption they might take steps they would not otherwise take.

It is largely this importance attached to the Ludlow proposal abroad which is responsible for the Administration stand against it.

The proposal, which is in the form of a resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, came up before the House as the result of a discharge petition. Under House rules the signature of 218 members to a petition to discharge a committee from consideration of a specific piece of legislation automatically assures the measure a vote on the floor. The vote is on the question whether the committee shall be discharged and the measure brought up for consideration. The initial vote does not pass it in the House.

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana called up the question when the House met. Representative William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House, went to the well of the chamber as the first speaker in opposition, stating that he did so "with great reluctance."

He then read a letter from the President which said:

Jan. 6, 1938

My dear Mr. Speaker:

In response to your request for an expression of my views respecting the proposed resolution calling for a referendum vote as a prerequisite for a declaration of war, I must frankly state that I consider that the proposed amendment would be impracticable in its application and incompatible with our representative form of government.

Our Government is conducted by the people through representatives of their own choosing. It was with singular unanimity that the founders of the Republic agreed upon such free and representative form of government as the only practical means of government by the people.

Such an amendment to the Constitution as that proposed would cripple any President in his conduct of our foreign relations, and it would encourage other nations to believe that they could violate American rights with impunity.

I fully realize that the sponsors of this proposal sincerely believe that it would be helpful in keeping the United States out of war. I am convinced it would have the opposite effect.

Yours very sincerely,
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Views of Congressmen

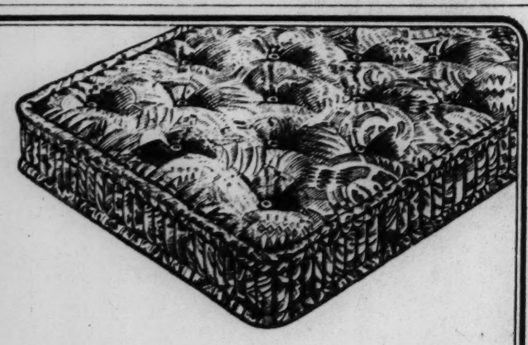
Speaker Bankhead said:

"I measure my words when I say this is the greatest question submitted to Congress of the United States since I became a member of it more than 20 years ago.

"I, too, hate war, but I am unwilling to abandon the wisdom and judgment of the framers of the Constitution and to say that no longer the people of the United States are willing to trust their representatives."

Machiavelli's Theory

Machiavelli developed the theory that the ruler of a state is justified in resorting to any measures that will maintain his power.



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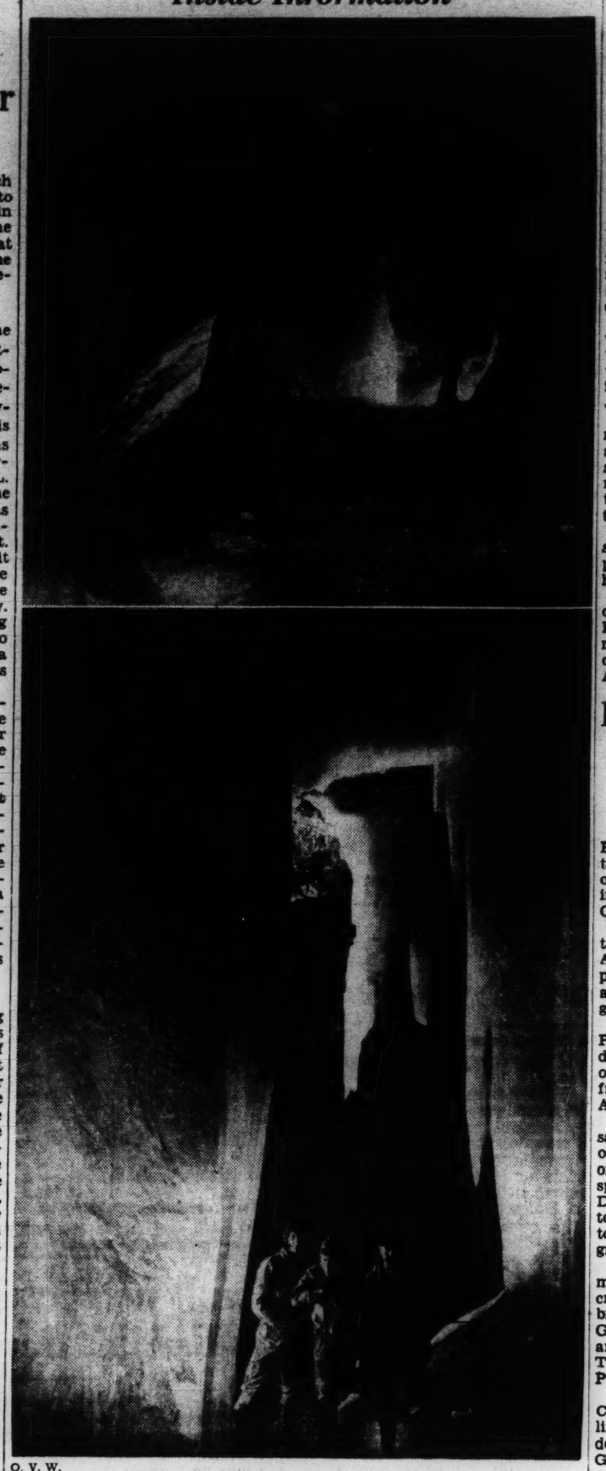

O. V. W.

"Dachstein Rieseneishohle" in the Tyrol

Upper—The "Abyss" in the System of Caverns Half Way Up Upper Austria's Highest Mountain. The Caves Extend for More Than 20 Miles
Lower—"Ice Portal" in the Same Caverns, Which Have Been Made Accessible for Tourists

Austria to Promote Its Caves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OBERTRAUN, Upper Austria—While the number of those bent upon exploring "above ground Austria" as a varied holiday region is steadily increasing, there are relatively few who have discovered "ungerground Austria." This does not mean a criminal or political underworld marked by clandestine meetings and plots in hidden cellars or secret vaults, it simply means Austria's cave world.

In fact, a campaign is going on here to popularize cave sightseeing as a summer pastime. Added admission fees are to aid research funds for the investigation of still unexplored cavernal systems.

The most interesting sight of this kind, favored by enterprising "cave parties," is the "Dachstein Rieseneishöhle," halfway up the Dachstein, Upper Austria's highest mountain, which has an altitude of 9830 feet. A modern highway is soon to make the cave accessible for motorists, but now you still have to "foot it."

Winter in Summer

From the moment of entering the rock portal one is swept into a world of enchantment. Not a minute before one felt embraced by midsummer's warm glory, and now one stands puzzled in winter's own realm, all built of frosty silver ice. Gigantic halls, high-domed, many-pillared, presenting a strange array of architecture, lead into still larger and stranger halls.

Transparent columns seem to support a ceiling, laced curtains, graceful whorls of icicles; luminous fringes are hanging down, long-stemmed crystal balls like buds, chalices, Gothic ornaments, spires, pinnacles, swords, waving flags, a succession of ever-changing forms hint at a sculptor who chose for once to let his imagination run riot. Bright and stately all this appears in the white glare of the electric lamps, but beyond their reach where shadow reigns, things become weird and mysterious.

Challenging the secrets of gloomy corners and niches, of corridors dimming in the distance, one may catch sight of strange figures and forms. One ascends and descends wooden stairs, creeps through narrow passages and tiptoes on straight ledges happy to grip the safety wires fastened to the wall. One passes along solidified cataracts, but one hears at the same time some distant road and, landing finally at the bottom of the "Abyss," stops short at a waterfall.

Tinkle of Water

At other places one listens to what seems like the tinkling of little bells, and is told that it is dripping water, kept from freezing by warm currents of air, but what really appeals far more is the presence of astounding structures.

Romantic and resounding are the names given to these places. They are all borrowed from the old Artus legend. "Artus Dome" is the central hall, the biggest of all. It lies somewhat farther down the cave, which stretches over 20 miles (including the section called Mammoth Cave). There is a "Parsifal Dome," a "Tristan Dome," an "Amfortas Hall," a "Montsalwatsch-Glacier," a "Grail's Castle," and so on.

Feats of Engineering

Not until one is out again in the sunny meadows, breathing the fir-scented air of the Austrian Alps, does the guide recount what difficult pioneering and engineering had to be done before tourists could be safely shown through the cave. The explorers had to work their way down by aid of ropes, ladders and ice-picks, often proceeding only on steps they laboriously cut into the ice-walls. The discovery of the cave was made in the nineties of last century, by a native shepherd in search of a stray sheep.

Other caves worth seeing are the "Eisriesenwelt" near Werfen in the province of Salzburg, resembling the first-mentioned, the "Lurhöhle" in Styria, enlivened by a subterranean river, the "Frauenmauerröhle" in Styria, a veritable labyrinth, passable only for experienced cave hikers, and the "Merkensteineröhle" near Vienna. The latter is noted for its prehistoric finds, which helped to prove that contrary to prevailing theories, cereal culture had existed in Europe as early as the glacial era.

Poland to Remain in League

WARSAW, Poland, Jan. 10 (AP)—Foreign Minister Joseph Beck asserted today that Poland would not quit the League of Nations, although he found much to criticize in the League's recent record.

In a speech before the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament he said, however, that Poland would continue to conduct its foreign relations by direct bilateral negotiations.

"We often are criticized for our alleged excessive leanings toward bilateral arrangements," Colonel Beck said. "We might point out that our task is not to impair basic Polish interests, nor permit our country to be drawn into the confusion caused by too broadly conceived international collaboration.

"Poland will not leave the League. But we must concentrate on efforts outside the League for settling certain problems."

[After Premier Mussolini last month announced Italy's secession from the League, there were indications that Poland was reconsidering her attitude toward Geneva.]

Colonel Beck declared Poland waited most anxiously to see what the League would do about redistribution of colonial mandates, the problems of raw materials and immigration in connection with the colonial question.

Chinese Amazons Take Field To Harry Japanese

HANKOW, China, Jan. 10 (AP)—China's Amazon warriors took the field today against the Japanese invaders.

The Kwangsi Women's Battalion, made up of 150 young women especially picked for their bravery, physical fitness, general intelligence and marksmanship, arrived here after a gruelling 600-mile march for service on the northern front.

They represent the nucleus of what China's leaders intend to develop into a nation-wide army of women to support the nation's fighting men in their struggle against Japan.

These women will be used primarily to circulate through villages and towns, stirring up war consciousness and organizing national resistance to the invaders. Trained to shoot straight, they are ready for trench service as well.

Their propaganda work will consist largely of teaching the need for patriotism and self-sacrifice in behalf of the nation.

The women warriors, the youngest of them only 16, equipped with regulation rifles and dressed in standard male uniforms, with 50-pound packs on their backs, marched past the American Embassy here.

Royalty Attends Greek-Hanover Wedding Rites

ATHENS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Prince Paul, heir-presumptive to the Greek throne, and Princess Frederika Luise of Hanover were married yesterday in the ancient ritual of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The ceremony was performed in the Cathedral, in Athens, by the Archbishop of Athens, assisted by 20 priests. Representatives of 60 royal and noble houses of Europe were guests.

Rings symbolizing the union of the Prince and the Princess—granddaughter of former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany—had been fashioned from golden coins of the reign of Alexander the Great.

Frederika wore an embroidered satin gown. She carried a spray of orange blossoms from the Doorn orangery of her grandfather and a sprig of myrtle brought by the Duchess of Kent from Queen Victoria's famous tree in England. Victoria was Frederika's great-great-grandmother.

The bride also wore a tiara surmounted by a miniature diamond crown and, as she and the only brother of Greece's childless King George II took their vows, attendants held crowns over their heads. The German Princess thus became Princess Margarita of Greece.

The procession to and from the Cathedral passed through troop-lined streets which were lavishly decorated and packed with cheering Greeks.

Twenty royal carriages carried the guests to the Cathedral, followed by Frederika with her father, the Duke of Brunswick, in a coach escorted by a cavalry detachment. Bells pealed and the guns of the Athens fort and Greek warships sounded a salute.

A second ceremony was performed by a German Evangelical pastor at the royal palace.

After a reception and wedding luncheon, the royal couple retired to a private residence near Athens. Their own $100,000 villa, bought for them by the Greek Government, was not ready for occupation. They then started on a one-month honeymoon trip abroad.

Farm Hand Army Of 30,000 Italians Going to Germany

ROME, Jan. 8 (AP)—Thirty thousand Italians will go to Germany in March to work as farm hands under an agreement between the Italian and German Governments.

The arrangement, announced today, will absorb some of Italy's surplus farm labor and give Germany needed agricultural workers in the Reich campaign to increase its food production.

German farm work normally attracts seasonal laborers from Italy and eastern Europe but, under the new plan, Italians, instead of filtering into the country individually, will go as an organized work army and in larger numbers.

The Fascist Federation of Farm Workers said the agreement would eliminate "hardships and humiliations" often encountered by Italian workers abroad and further cement Italo-German friendship and economic ties.

Men will be divided into groups of from 10 to 25 each, with a captain and interpreter. These leaders will themselves be farm workers. The interpreters will be recruited from frontier regions where many peasants speak German.

The workers will receive food, lodging and the equivalent of about 40 cents a day in wages. They will have insurance provided and the German Government will pay their transportation. They will sign up for the duration of the German agricultural season—which normally last about eight months.

Test

(Continued from Page 1)

department is considering check-ups every three or five years.

The New Jersey motorist, starting today, drives his car onto two plates which check the wheel alignment and steering wheel play, as seven inspectors hop to a two-minute job. Up go the front ends of New Jersey's million-odd cars under jacks, and the springs, electric wiring and exhausts are tested. Other inspectors look over the mirrors, glass, windshield wipers, horns, and lights. Photo-electric cells show headlight beam intensity and focus.

Finally, an inspector drives the car on a brake-testing machine.

Those who pass these and other mechanical tests get windshield stickers certifying their cars have been O. K.'d.

Those who don't must keep off the road until they fix up their cars—or else.

Japanese Occupy Tsingtao Without Shot Being Fired

TSINGTAO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Japanese Navy tonight occupied this rich North China port without firing a shot. Landing parties of Japanese marines marched in without opposition.

The Japanese posted patrols and began lowering the white flags which, in accordance with previous Japanese demands, had been hoisted on Flagstaff Hill and public buildings in token of surrender.

It was on Flagstaff Hill that the German Imperial flag was hoisted 40 years ago on Tsingtao's first surrender to a foreign power. Since then it has been German, Japanese and again Chinese territory.

Mills Destroyed

The only signs of Chinese hostility were the acres of dynamited, burned and looted Japanese cotton mills and other properties which the Chinese military destroyed before abandoning the city 10 days ago.

Foreigners were warned to keep away from danger zones and to concentrate for safety. (Latest dispatches indicated some 200 United States citizens remained at Tsingtao.)

The German community, largest foreign group here since the Japanese civilian evacuation early in the war, was vitally concerned in preventing disorders such as marked the Japanese occupations of Nanking and Hangchow.

Occupied in 1897

[A German squadron occupied Tsingtao Nov. 14, 1897, in retaliation for the murder by Chinese of two German missionaries in Shantung. The Germans made Tsingtao one of the finest ports in the Orient. But lost it to Japan by the World War capitulation of Nov. 7, 1914. Japan returned it to China in 1922.]

Reports from the western Shantung front said Japanese troops advancing toward Tsingtao along the railway from Tsinan, the already captured provincial capital, had reached the walled city of Tsingchow, 125 miles northwest of here. Two Chinese divisions were said to be stubbornly resisting the advance.

Foreign consular officials held an emergency meeting to consider means of protecting foreign property rights. Yesterday Americans and other foreigners organized a temporary government to protect utilities and provide emergency police protection.

Evacuated by Chinese

Chinese troops marched out of Tsingtao, Dec. 31, leaving the city undefended and unpoliced. The evacuation, made under threat of Japanese reprisal for destruction of Japanese properties, was fololwed by looting and disorder.

Destruction by the Chinese of Japanese properties, estimated at $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 in value was the signal for the invasion of Shantung by Japan's land and sea forces nor nearing the stage of complete conquest.

Anti-Japanese Parade

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, Jan. 10 (AP)—Local British authorities banned unauthorized assemblies yesterday after police arrested more than 60 Chinese participating in an anti-Japanese procession.

Police dispersed 2000 other Chinese who were parading and shouting anti-Japanese slogans.

Six policemen later were injured in an attempt to disperse 1000 Chinese who assembled outside the jail where those previously arrested were held.

While those in jail shouted and sang, those outside threw bricks and bottles. The disorder lasted into the night.

Italian Experts Return

NAPLES, Italy, Jan. 10 (AP)—Six high ranking members of an Italian aviation mission to China arrived last night from Shanghai.

One of them was Gen. Silvio Scaroni, chief of the mission which went to China some years before the outbreak of hostilities with Japan to help the Chinese Government develop a military aviation force.

It was reported last autumn the 75 experts composing the mission had been ordered to return because of Italy's friendship with Japan.

Tokyo Mission for U. S.

TOKYO, Jan. 10 (AP)—A Japanese "cultural mission," headed by Yoshiki Nakamura, former member of the Diet, is sailing for the United States Jan. 12. The mission includes a vocalist, a reader of Japanese poetry, a biwa musician, an expert on flower arrangement and lecturers.

French Protest Forecast

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10 (AP)—French officials indicated yesterday that they probably would protest to Japan against an assault by Japanese troops on police of the French concession on Jan. 8.

The incident, the second clash in two days between Japanese soldiers and foreign police, brought Japanese guns into line for more than an hour on the border between Nantao and the French Concession.

The French rushed two armored cars of reinforcements to the area, but the menacing situation was hastily solved by an agreement between French Consul Pierre Auge and Japanese officials. French authorities declared, nevertheless, they probably would make a formal protest.

War Cost $7,000,000,000?

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10 (AP) — The Eastern Daily News, a Chinese paper, estimated today that the Chinese-Japanese war already has cost the equivalent of $7,000,000,000 in United States money.

Of this amount, the News estimated China's losses at approximately $5,000,000,000, nearly half of it from property destroyed.

Chinese Rout Reported

SHANGHAI, Jan. 10 (AP)—Half a million Chinese soldiers were reported by Japanese to be in full retreat on the entire North China war front.

Domei, the official Japanese news agency, in a dispatch from Tientsin, headquarters of Japan's North China armies, said the Chinese had been demoralized by repeated warplane bombardment and the sweep of the Japanese infantry victories.

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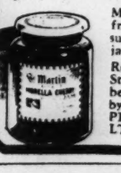

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Japanese Trade Penetration Problem in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Though British Columbia must seek world markets for its extensive lumber operations, the present practice of foreign-controlled corporations exporting logs from Crown-granted lands for manufacture in the Orient is opposed.

Today as mills curtail operations because of ship shortages and high ocean freight rates, war veterans, lumbermen and local government authorities have protested operations over which the Provincial Legislature has no jurisdiction.

On Vancouver Island, Japanese, operating through Canadian incorporated companies, control upwards of one billion feet of timber. Originally it was planned to erect pulp mills and employ British Columbia labor. Now, however, since the recent tariff slash on certain Canadian products entering Japan, holdings to the extent of some 500,000,000 board feet are being liquidated by Japanese labor and exported in raw form.

"Japanese intrusion into the forest reserves," declares Wells Gray, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, "has been made possible only by British subjects loaning their names to limited companies financed by Japanese. These companies are owners of Crown lands obtained from the Dominion Government. It is my intention to see that the names of British subjects who have enabled such companies to be formed are published."

While the state departments of both Canada and the United States are confronted by a threatened invasion by Japan of Pacific coast fisheries, British Columbia fishermen witness a steady advance into their industry by Japanese immigrants. This year it was deemed advisable to revise the Canadian Indian act because a new act requiring master's certificates on fish packers would have placed more Japanese in captain's berths than native Indians.

In an industry that enrolls almost 9 per cent of the male population of British Columbia and accounts for a large part of the Provincial revenue and one third of Canada's yearly sea harvest, the Japanese representation increases annually. In many coastal fishing villages, company officials alone are white. Japanese lacking the transient habits of the westerner, have gradually won favor in innumerable instances over whites.

At the mouth of the Fraser River, rich Canadian-American salmon ground, Japanese are said to have a virtual monopoly.

Coupled with, but not aided by the Chinese the Japanese have attained large interests in the confectionery business, the green house industry, green groceries—with their own chains of wholesale and retail stores—logging camps, sawmills, shingle mills, woodyards and soft drink establishments.

In the Queen Charlotte Islands, where Japanese own large timber tracts, they also operate British Columbia's sole iron mine. Ignored by white engineers, Japanese interests claim to have uncovered some 10,000,000 tons of magnetite ore. White labor, supervised by Japanese engineers, has built a five-mile railroad to tidewater and today the ore is being shipped to mills at Osaka.

More than $1,500,000 is reported as being spent in Japan equipping mills to receive British Columbia nickel ore. The Japanese demand for copper has in recent months been responsible for the reopening of a large British Columbia copper mine, while tons upon tons of scrap metal, collected from all parts of Canada, move over government docks at Vancouver to waiting Japanese ships.

Oriental immigration to British Columbia began with the importation of Chinese laborers during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1901 the Province had a Chinese population of 17,312 employed in various capacities ranging from domestic servants and coal miners to restaurant and hotel owners. Between 1896 and 1900, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 12,000 Japanese imigrated to Canada.

Between 1906 and 1908 another 11,565 entered. Difficulties followed. White mobs stormed the Japanese section. Police and army reserves were called. Finally an agreement was completed between the Canadian Dominion and the Japanese Government under which the number of passports issued each year to Japanese would be limited. In 1911 their population in Canada, statistics reveal, stood at 9021. By 1921 it had reached 15,868. According to the last census in 1931, they number 23,342 today, some 22,205 of whom are resident in British Columbia. Thomas Reid, Member of Parliament for New Westminster, however, estimates the Japanese population of today in British Columbia to be 34,000.

Population Disputed

Between 1921 and 1931, say the Native Sons of British Columbia, the Japanese population increased 93 per cent. While census figures, they claim, reveal an increase of 7000 Japanese or 48 per cent, the addition of registered births to the maximum quota of immigrants from Japan, brings the total increase to 13,000 or 93 per cent. At this rate, it is claimed, in 60 years the Japanese population, augmented by the Chinese, will equal the occidental population of British Columbia.

With Oriental immigration practically stopped, the problem is now one of the status Canadian-born Japanese and Chinese must occupy in their adopted country. A Dominion House of Commons committee has refused to consider the Oriental plea for the franchise in Federal elections. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation supports the franchise proposal.

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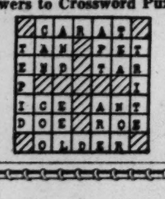

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A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston
Monday, September 12th. 1768

On reading over Saturday's diary, must I add that I could not but overhear Henry and dear Mr. Cooper say more than a word of politics after service yesterday. Mr. Cooper delivered the prayer this morning at what was of a certainty the most portentous town meeting ever held. It was a great honor for our Brattle Street congregation, and much did hang on Mr. Cooper's pious eloquence. There was need indeed for divine guidance and protection, and I myself did spend much time in earnest intercession.

Henry had demanded that little Harry and I remain within doors the entire day, as he knew not what riotous mischief might be afoot. I knew well from plans laid beforehand that the arms belonging to the town to the number of 400 muskets were laid in boxes on the floor of the meeting hall, and many rascals, Sons of Liberty though they be, need less incitement than that to cause trouble, as we who remember last June's custom riot well know.

Henry and the cooler legal minded men demanded of Sam that he keep his shipwrights and all the ragtag and bobtail which does ever follow him, well in hand. No man need own property to attend town meeting and speak his mind, and Henry does say that often he believes the less property they have the more they speak for its defence.

Low Wages and Labor Trouble

There is much lack of employment among our ship workers and well there may be when they demand three shillings a day, instead of two and six, which is the reasonable wage.

This too I have from Henry, who was retained in a most successful case asserting the right of a ship owner, who moved his shipyards to Salem when these unreasonable and uncovenanted high wages were demanded of him here.

Much have I thought this day of how strange it is that so great a number of our Sons of Liberty, who have protested most heartily over the nonpayment of unrighteous custom duties, buy less than naught of English make, while many among us of large fortune, whose pockets are touched most nearly protest not at all. Even Sam Adams has little to lose, and he has worn one suit until I need not ask to know that all the English cloth worn by him would not yield the King a farthing's revenue. The more do I admire men like Mr. Hancock and my dear Henry.

Henry speaks naught of it nor can I speak my thought at this time, but well I know that bending his mind to naught but politics for days on end puts no silver in the till.

I can be naught but grateful that, God be thanked, the day did pass off quietly, with naught more violent than a resolution demanding of Governor Bernard the grounds of his apprehensions that bands of His Majesty's troops were daily to be expected, and requesting him most civilly to issue precepts for a general assembly.

Henry Gets His Porridge

Henry is not hopeful that the Governor will yield, but he again so tired this night I could not quiz him overmuch. What I could do for his comfort that I did, in seeing to it that he wore his old shoon. Had I not done so, I vow his conduct would not have been so mild and reasonable. Then on his late homecoming had I a great dish of hot porridge smoking on the hearth. This, with new milk, does he relish as greatly as when he did wear bib and pinafore, and I do dote on seeing the great comfort he doth take from it. I did strain a little through a linen cloth and gave it to Baby on a horn spoon. It stayed down, and he shall have some from this day on.

My little Hetty, in deep lament, because her swain, Doright Rogers, came not back with his boat. The other men do relate that he was caught ashore at Nova Scotia, and impressed for service in the King's navy. 'Tis too shameful that men should be snatched off like this. I did soothe poor Hetty with a promise that Henry should hear of it, for I do know that a substitute may be purchased, and perchance something may be effected. Hetty did offer her small store of shillings, and I did weep with her for very pity. This night am I in somewhat Sam Adams' mood about the King, and his intrusion into our lives.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the fourth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Prague Pleased By Micescu Visit To Czechoslovakia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Jan. 10—Istrate Micescu, new Roumanian Foreign Minister, left here early this afternoon for Belgrade and Geneva, after an official visit of 24 hours at the Czechoslovak capital. Mr. Micescu's visit was unavoidably short since he had also to discuss matters with Yugoslavia before attending the coming League of Nations sessions as a Little Entente representative. The visit has included a conference with Dr. Milan Hodza, Prime Minister, and Dr. Kamil Krofta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and lunch with President Benes. Apart from laying a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, all ceremonies were abandoned for discussions.

Satisfaction was expressed here that the new Roumanian Foreign Minister's first visit abroad should be to Prague, and it is interpreted as indicating that Roumania's change of government doesn't mean for the time being at least a change in its foreign policy also.

In view of Roumania's governmental changes, Prague has certainly desired from Mr. Micescu information as to its attitude toward such issues as the League of Nations, the Anti-Comintern Pact, the Spanish war and particularly Roumania's future relations with Hungary since each member of the Little Entente is bound to inform the other two members of any steps it takes or proposes to take with outside states.

Undoubtedly the Hungaro-Roumania problem, which centers around the treatment of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, received full attention during these conversations, for failure to agree on this issue last summer prevented an understanding between the Little Entente and Hungary. Roumania then promised to reconsider this issue after its elections. Another country, which it is believed here will urge the same standpoint, will be Italy at the conference of Rome Protocol powers—Italy, Austria and Hungary—opening in Budapest today. Rome has long favored a Little Entente and Hungarian rapprochement, and now because of his newly won friendship with Roumania Premier Mussolini naturally regards himself as arbiter between Hungary and Roumania.

Blum

(Continued from Page 1)

with the return to orthodox finance, the drastic curtailing of public works expenditure, and modification of the 40-hour week law under M. Camille Chautemps' more conservative government.

The same tendency is found in agriculture as in industry and commerce. Despite the Blum Government's extensive price-fixing efforts, the purchasing power of the former has declined slightly since the Popular Front came into power. This is partly due to the fact that measures to improve the lot of the farmer were taken just before the elections in May, 1936, so that his buying power rose from a 1935 record low of 72 to 80 in May, 1936. Even so, however, this is below the average of the past decade.

It should be said in defense of M. Blum's social measures, however, that the statistics just quoted take in all classes of the French nation. A study of the industrial workers, alone, for instance, probably would show some improvement. But even this is not certain, when one recalls that living costs have risen 40 per cent since the Popular Front régime began, and nearly 50 per cent in the past two years.

Roosevelt Speeches Banned by Germany

BASEL, Switz., Jan. 10 (AP)—A collection of the recent speeches of President Roosevelt has been banned in Germany as "undesirable literature," it is learned.

The speeches, with some by Earl Baldwin, former British Prime Minister, were published in German by a Swiss firm at Lucerne.

A number of the books which had been sent to Leipzig were returned to the frontier at Basel, where German officials said they fell under the "undesirable literature" classification of the customs laws.

Russian Travel Drops

HAMBURG, Ger., Jan. 10 (AP)—Steadily decreasing tourist travel to and from Soviet Russia has caused the closing of the Moscow offices of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines. It was believed Intourist (Russian tourist agency) offices in Germany also would be closed soon.

Adventures in Archaeology in Old Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

plan the driving day so as to arrive at such important points as Monterrey, Valles, Tamazunchale or Jacala by mid-day or early afternoon.

To arrive later is to run the risk of finding no further accommodations. Mexico has no tourist homes, hence a tenderfoot travels deluxe or not all. The Tropic of Cancer is usually crossed the morning of the second day and who can resist climbing out for a close-up of the sign? a re-discovery of the line, as it were.

After leaving Tamazunchale real climbing begins, also some of the finest mountain scenery to be found anywhere in the world. More surprising than a mirage of Babylon's hanging gardens is the sight of Indians planting corn on steep slopes. No modern machinery could ever succeed here. In fact, the Indian, with his seed sack and a sharp stick, ties a rope around his waist and anchors it to a tree or rock to keep him from falling into ravines a thousand feet or more below.

Rumors of the need for contour farming, rotation of crops, etc., have not yet reached him. His home is a thatched hut, likewise perched at dizzy heights. Not many months ago this part of the Sierra Madres was several days' burro travel from civilization. Cast-off tin cans, apples and the portable gasoline stove still excite wonder and admiration from the crowd sure to gather whenever one lunches by the side of the road.

Wealth of Material

Once safely lodged at any of Mexico City's excellent hotels, the modern treasure seeker finds he could easily spend several weeks exploring north, south, east and west, viewing new sites every day. Exercising greatest economy of time, examination of the National Museum in the heart of the city, and the Cathedral whose timbers and brick surmount the spot where Tenochtitlan's Teocalli or major temple once stood, is accomplished in one morning with the afternoon reserved for exploring the pyramid at Tenayuca, two miles north of the city.

Beneath Mexico City's present-day structures, hidden only a foot or two beneath its busy streets, is the former government seat of a great nation. Tenochtitlan once was a city of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. A vacant lot in one location has allowed archaeologists to uncover the ancient walls and bulwarks erected centuries ago by American Indians. Some day perhaps Mexico will see fit to follow the example of Italy, uncovering, as Rome has done, the architecture of its brilliant past.

When the Aztecs founded Tenochtitlan they were the weakest of all the clans in that area. Mexico City is in the midst of a large valley several thousand feet above sea level, which at this latitude gives it perpetual spring for climate, a situation as much to the liking of the ancients as it is to the present population.

The exact spot chosen for the earliest Aztec buildings was a small island in the midst of the vast lake which at that time occupied much of the valley. Today this has shrunk to a shallow pool or marsh pushed well outside the present city limits and appearing only during the rainy season.

From a weak, insignificant group of stragglers the Aztecs rose to become rulers of Mexico in a comparatively short space of time. Montezuma II became the chief in 1502, and though every indication pointed to a glorious reign, he became as history records, the most tragic figure of the race. Through no fault of his own he became a victim of treachery and superior force. The descent of the Spaniards upon the land was as much a surprise to the Indians as visitors from Mars armed with weapons we never dreamed of would be to us.

Ancient City Destroyed

Leaving not a stone of the city's great buildings standing, the conquerors leveled everything in the search for hidden treasure and the desire to obliterate all "heathen" edifices. Not until 1790 while paving the square facing the Cathedral was the Aztec calendar found, that great stone dial 12 feet in diameter weighing more than 28 tons. It is now a national symbol of modern Mexico, but in its glory it surmounted the Teocalli. Its central motive is the face of Tonatiuh, the name the Aztecs gave the sun.

The jewels from Monte Alban are somewhat better favored. Under strict guard in a special room on the second floor only a small portion of the crowd pays the required 50 centavos fee to view them. But even there they hardly seem the same display so impressive at the Chicago World's Fair.

Traveling north from Mexico City, built as it is on the southwest margin of Take Texcoco, the traveler finds Tenayuca a typical Aztec temple built over an ancient Chichimec structure. Until comparatively recent years it was just an overgrown hill with only a few outcroppings of rock here and there that had managed to escape the eyes of villagers round about who built their homes of blocks removed from the Teocalli.

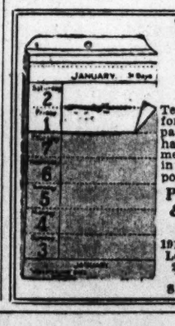
As is true of so many Mexican temples, Tenayuca is really several pyramids, each built over an older one. Señor Reygadas-Vertiz, the archaeological engineer who uncovered Tenayuca, also tunneled through to the center at the base, disclosing the walls of seven distinct pyramids. The outer is virtually gone, only the extensive base remaining visible. Electric lights disclose the glory of previous shrines, the walls rising in terraces from an elevated platform. Darkness and a certain amount of moisture within the tunnels have preserved much of the original red color with which the surface stucco was tinted, so that some idea of what this noble building was like in its heyday can be gleaned.

So close to Mexico City that the average tourist frequently overlooks it, Tenayuca is one of the finest examples of Aztec architecture. Partly because the zeal of villagers to obtain stone for their present homes covering the sculptured stone with rubble, and partly because of the skill of the excavator, the beauty of the serpent decoration has been well preserved.

Air Raid School Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—A school for air protection is to be established in each province in Belgium, according to a Government decision. The aim of these schools is to teach the people how to protect themselves in the event of a raid.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Rome-Berlin Power in Danube Issue Before Budapest Parley

BUDAPEST, Jan. 10 (AP)—Foreign ministers of Italy, Austria and Hungary prepared today for a conference which observers believed might affect the balance of power in southeastern Europe.

The prospect that the Rome-Berlin axis would become the dominant influence in the Danube Valley overshadowed all other issues facing the conferees.

As Count Galeazzo Ciano of Italy, Guido Schmidt of Austria and Koloman de Kanya of Hungary met in preliimnary discussions, the strong clash of interest between the Little Entente—allied with France—and the three Rome pact nations represented in the conference here became increasingly evident.

Count Ciano's renewed assurance that Italy's attitude toward Hungary had not "changed a hair's breadth" comforted Hungarian leaders who had been disturbed by recent events in Roumania, which is linked with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the Little Entente.

The resurgence of Roumanian nationalism under Premier Goga had dashed Hungary's hopes of territorial revision. But Count Ciano's statement was construed as a hint Italy would support Hungarian efforts to regain a measure of the territory lost after the World War.

Some sources said it was possible a re-orientation of Roumania's foreign policy from France toward Italy would lead to an invitation to Roumania and Yugoslavia to join the Rome protocols.

Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg, who will participate in the meetings, said after four hours' private conversation with Count Ciano that one policy to which the Rome pact triangle was committed was the independence of Austria. He also indicated an economic agreement with pro-French Czechoslovakia was a possibility.

French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos' recent tour of Central Europe to strengthen French influence produced results which informed observers said the Budapest conference would strive to undermine.

81 German Pastors Freed in Amnesty; Niemöller Held

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (AP)—Only 13 of the 94 Protestant pastors jailed for opposing National Socialist church control remained in custody today, the others having been quietly freed over the holidays.

Some were paroled for Christmas and subsequently told they need not return to jail. Others were freed later in small groups, with little publicity.

Among those still confined was the outspoken Rev. Martin Niemöller, held since July 1 without trial. National Socialist officials gave no indication as to what they intended about his case.

Meanwhile, a pastoral letter from Count Konrad von Preysing-Lichtenegg-Moos, Bishop of Berlin, was read from Roman Catholic pulpits, urging parents to send their children to parochial schools for the school year beginning Easter.

The letter said that parents should insist on their rights under the Concordat (between the Reich and the Vatican) and give their children religious education.

German Stowaway Wins Release in $1000 Bail

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Paul List, German with an American wife and child in Rochester, N. Y., was ordered released from Ellis Island under $1000 bail Saturday, it was announced by the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

Mr. List, who entered the United States illegally in 1921 and was married here in 1933, was advised by immigration authorities in 1936 to leave and re-enter the country legally. He complied with the request to leave and served with the Government forces in Spain. He stowed away on the Normandie and re-entered the United States. The Committee for Protection took his case to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals after Mr. List asserted he feared he would be executed as an anti-Nazi if returned to Germany.

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College Hockey and Basketball in Full Swing Again—Red Wings Here Tomorrow

Opening Eastern Contests Indicate Close Cage Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Saturday night's opening games can be taken seriously, competition in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League will be greater than ever this winter. Although the powerful Columbia five, the biggest team in the circuit, provided the feature by soundly beating Yale, the one-point triumphs of Dartmouth and Cornell suggest a campaign full of upsets and surprises.

Perhaps the most surprising was Harvard's unexpected showing against Dartmouth. The Green won, 43 to 42, but only after one of the hardest cage battles Hanover has witnessed in years. Wes Fesler's Crimson warriors will make plenty of trouble for the championship-aspiring quintets during the next two months.

Had the Cambridge outfit been in top condition, it undoubtedly would have captured its first opening Eastern League game in history. Jack Herrick, Fesler's star center, played through the entire game under handicap. Usually one of the leading scorers, Jack managed only seven points, but must be praised for his ability to go through without a substitute.

Columbia's decisive triumph over Yale substantiates Fesler's preseason prediction that the Lions are the chief threats to the title now held by Pennsylvania. Led by Capt. Johnny O'Brien, running right guard, the New York City team went ahead early and nearly swept the Eli cagers off their feet in the second period. O'Brien sank nine floor goals and one from the foul line, totaling 19 points. The Lions dropped 18 floor baskets, to 12 for Yale, and led by 20 to 14 at the half.

Two overtime periods were necessary to settle the Cornell-Princeton battle. The Tigers ran up a 19-to-16 lead at half time, but lost it when the winners rallied late in the second period. Carl Wilson, rangy center of the Ithacans, sank a long shot 20 seconds before the final whistle and the game ended, 41 to 40. The score stood 37-all at the close of regulation play.

Tonight Dartmouth travels to Ithaca to duel Cornell for undisputed possession of the lead. It should be a great game. Tomorrow evening the championship Pennsylvania five opens against Yale at New Haven, which shapes up as an easy assignment for the Quakers. On Wednesday, Columbia plays at Princeton and Penn moves in on Harvard, for the Crimson's initial home league engagement. Saturday finds Columbia at Cornell, Princeton at Harvard and Yale at Dartmouth.

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

College	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
Columbia	1	0	44	29	1.000
Dartmouth	1	0	43	42	1.000
Cornell	1	0	41	40	1.000
Pennsylvania	0	0	..	..	.000
Harvard	0	1	42	43	.000
Princeton	0	1	40	41	.000
Yale	0	1	29	44	.000

Results Jan. 8

Columbia 44, Yale 29.
Dartmouth 43, Harvard 42.
Cornell 41, Princeton 40.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Jimmy Thomson, although taking 74 on third round, retains lead at three-quarter mark of Los Angeles open golf tournament with 54-hole total of 205.

CORAL GABLES, Fla. — Bitsy Grant upsets Bobby Riggs, 3—6, 6—2, 7—9, 8—6, 6—3, to win Miami Biltmore tennis tourney for third time.

CLEVELAND—Mel Harder, disappointed at 1938 Cleveland salary offer, indicates he will be a holdout.

MOLINE, Ill.—Western League club owners vote permission to clubs to apply for membership in other leagues, a virtual decision to disband.

NEW YORK—J. Gilbert Nettleton, Princeton, is elected president of I. C. 4-A. organization, in annual meeting, decides to hold outdoor track and field championships June 3-4.

HAVANA — 124th Field Artillery polo team of Chicago defeats Cuban army team, 6 to 1, for second straight time to win President Federico Laredo Bru Cup.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis. — Lemoine Batson, Rosholt, Wis., retains Class A title in 12th annual Milwaukee-Oconomowoc Ski Club tourney, with jumps of 108 and 112 feet for 151.5 points.

NEW YORK—J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., ranked first in E. L. T. A. standing for 1937.

ST. LOUIS—St. Louis leads New York with four victories to three in opening play of annual national intercity championships.

ST. LOUIS—Cards purchase Outfielder Buster Adams from Sacramento farm in Pacific Coast League.

Oslo Star Wins Ski Meet

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—Nils Ele, European intercollegiate all-round ski champion from Oslo, won the class A inter-state ski-jumping contests at Bear Mountani Park yesterday with a point total of 149.7 on jumps of 141 and 153 feet. Harold Sorensen of Norfolk, Conn., finished second, jumping 136 and 150 feet in his two efforts for a total of 142.2 points. Merrill Barber of the Brattleboro, Vt., Outing Club had leaps of 139 and 150 feet, but lost points on form and finished third with 141.9.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

McGill 6, Harvard 0.
Dartmouth 7, Montreal 6.
Yale 2, Toronto 2.
Queen's 3, Princeton 2.
Williams 1, Union 0.
Hamilton 2, Massachusetts State 0.
M. I. T. 3, Army 0.
Northeastern 5, Middlebury 5.
New Hampshire 8, Bowdoin 2.

Basketball

Dartmouth 43, Harvard 42.
Tufts 51, Boston University 44.
Connecticut State 43, New Hampshire 41.
Columbia 44, Yale 29.
Springfield 38, Massachusetts State 37.
Notre Dame 27, Penn 13.
Amherst 56, Clark 39.
Rhode Island State 80, Brown 44.
Northeastern 43, Bates 22.
Worcester Tech 56, Fitchburg T. C. 25.
Albany T. C. 35, T. C. of Conn. 30.
American International 37, Arnold 35.
Cornell 41, Princeton 40.

Swimming

Yale 49, Yale Alumni 17.
Amherst 51, Worcester Tech 17.
Trinity 57, M. I. T. 18.
R. I. Boys' Club 69, Bowdoin 36.
Massachusetts State 47, Boston U. 28.

Squash Racquets

Yale 5, Trinity 0.

Indoor Polo

Giant Valley Club 9, Yale Junior Var. 8.

Wrestling

Harvard 15, Brown 13.

Ice Follies Make Ready for Garden Debut

Miller Studio

Nelson Sisters, One of the Feature Acts in the Skating Carnival to Appear Here Beginning Wednesday Night and Continuing Through Saturday

Hockey Dribbling Here and There

When will the Bruins find out how to beat Canadiens?

The locals have done very well for themselves against other teams in the National Hockey League race, but Canadiens have taken five out of a possible six points in games between the two. The Frenchmen won 2-0 at Montreal early in the season; tied down here 1-1 and whaled the Bruins 6-2 Saturday night in Montreal. The Rossmen have another chance here next Sunday.

Rangers closed in on the Bruins over the week end. They were beaten Saturday night in Toronto 3-2 and came back to win 4-1 in Detroit last night. The original schedule had Toronto and Rangers playing in New York last night, but this was changed.

Despite the fact that Detroit was beaten by Rangers last night, the Red Wings are stronger than their early season form. Ebbie Goodfellow is back and his return strengthens the club. They have not yet gained momentum enough to become a power, but they are on the way and the Bruins cannot take them lightly here tomorrow night.

The Toronto-at-Ranger game scheduled for last night, and the Canadiens-at-Detroit game scheduled for last night, will be played on Feb. 6.

Bill Stewart, Greater Boston boy now managing the Chicago Hawks, never lacked courage to do what he believed to be the best thing to do. Last night against Maroons (which the Hawks won 1-0) he took Earl Seibert and Art Weibe, defensemen, and played them at left and right wing, respectively. On defense he used the two new men, Virgil Johnson and Harold Jackson.

Walter Brown, general manager of the Garden and Arena, and sponsor of the Boston Olympics, is in Montreal today attending the big hockey meeting of amateur authorities. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association are not on speaking terms and the Olympics play in the latter organization. The difficulties may be ironed out today.

There is more amateur trouble brewing in our own section. It seems that many, or perhaps we should say some, amateur sextets around these parts are playing hockey and have not registered with the U. S. A. A. U. There is nothing unusual in that except that Harvard, Dartmouth and other of the college teams are scheduling and playing games with unregistered teams. Oh, well! There are never dull moments in A. A. U. hockey affairs.

Now the Boston hockey fans would like to see McGill come back to play the Olympics. The game would be a real attraction and the Olympics would carry the play to the Canadians, win or lose. It was not much of a sight to see Harvard playing defensive hockey against McGill from beginning to end. W. M.

National Hockey League Standing

American Section	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Boston	14	2	6	53	46	30
Rangers	12	3	8	65	43	27
Chicago	7	3	11	36	49	17
Detroit	4	4	15	35	65	12
Canadian Section						
Toronto	11	5	6	75	58	27
Americans	10	4	8	48	41	24
Canadiens	9	6	6	59	52	24
Montreal	7	1	14	35	52	15

Results Jan. 8

Canadiens 6, Boston 2.
Toronto 3, Rangers 2.

Results Jan. 9

Rangers 4, Detroit 1.
Chicago 1, Montreal 0.

International-American Hockey League

Eastern Section	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	11	5	7	46	36	27
Philadelphia	11	1	10	62	53	23
Springfield	5	4	12	45	55	14
New Haven	5	4	14	35	54	14
Western Section						
Pittsburgh	11	5	6	50	49	27
Cleveland	10	6	7	47	48	26
Syracuse	10	3	7	68	58	23

Results Jan. 8

Cleveland 1, Providence 0.
New Haven 4, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 2, Springfield 0.

Results Jan. 9

Syracuse 9, Pittsburgh 4.
Providence 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 4, New Haven 2.

Idi Papez And Zwack Return To Garden Ice

Foreign artists headlined in "Ice Follies of 1938" will include Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Vienna, when the big touring skating extravaganza appears at the Boston Garden, starting next Wednesday night, Jan. 12, and continuing through Saturday night, Jan. 15.

Austrian and European pair champions and stars of the Olympic Games these two world renowned skaters have been performing as a pair for eight years. They turned professional last year and coming to the United States in midseason, joined "Ice Follies" on its national tour. But there are still many major American cities that have never seen this famous pair from Vienna, and those cities that have seen Papez and Zwack will welcome their return.

Zwack and Miss Papez have never skated in single numbers since they formed their ice partnership eight years ago. In 50 national and international amateur championship tournaments on the continent, they won 40 first-place prizes and have appeared together in Austria, Germany, Holland, France, England, Italy, Hungary, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Canada and the United States, where they have always been hailed as masters of the art of pair skating.

Francis Ouimet, Hub Golfer, To Lead U. S. Walker Cuppers

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—The United States Golf Association Saturday named a 1938 Walker Cup golf team of nine players and two alternates, to be captained by Francis Ouimet, and adopted a one-year modification of the stymie rule.

The make-up of the team which will meet the British at St. Andrews, Scotland, June 3-4 occasioned little surprise. In addition to Ouimet, Boston veteran who has been a member of each squad since the matches were inaugurated in 1922, the men invited to be on the team were:

Johnny Goodman of Omaha, Neb., national amateur champion; Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., runner-up to Goodman at Portland, Ore., last August; Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, 1936 title-holder and 1937 semi-finalist; Marvin (Bud) Ward of Olympia, Wash.; Reynolds Smith, Dallas, Texas; Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, intercollegiate champion; Charles Kocsis of Detroit, and Charles R. Yates of Atlanta, Ga.

Named as alternates in case any of the above men declined the invitation or cannot compete, were T. Suffern Tailer of New York and Don Moe of Portland, Ore. Moe, a member of the international squad in 1930, staged a come-back last year that carried him to the quarterfinals, where he lost to Goodman by 2 and 1.

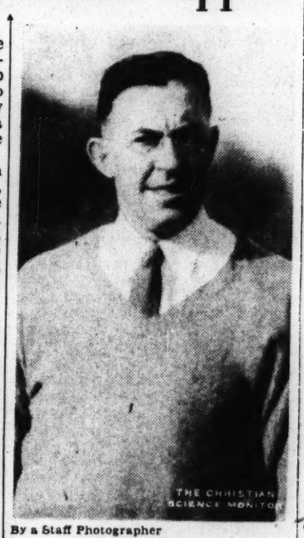
The U. S. G. A. executive committee, which reported the team selections to the annual meeting, also drafted the substitute stymie rule, which is to be in effect for one year "as a trial only."

The present rule states that, when the balls are lying on the green within six inches of each other, the one nearer the hole may be lifted. The modification adds that the ball lying nearer the hole also may be lifted if it is within six inches of the hole.

Retiring president John G. Jackson explained that the executive committee felt the modification would "eliminate a good many causes of complaint," and that "there is no solution of the stymie problem that would be satisfactory to everybody."

While pointing to the fact that the original stymie rule was drafted before the days of the lively ball and fast greens, the executive committee also expressed the opinion that "it would not be desirable to eliminate a feature which has been part of the game for over a hundred years without giving a thorough trial to modifications which may remove the principal objections to the stymie and at the same time preserve it in match play."

Other steps which had been suggested a year ago, some of them tried out in 1937 by sectional associations, were (1) abolish the stymie, (2) retain it without change, (3) permit the player farther away from the hole to concede his opponent's putt (tried in 1920 and abandoned), (4) confine the present rule to self-laid stymies, (5) expand the original six-inch limitation to 12 inches.



By a Staff Photographer
Francis Ouimet

TORONTO, Jan. 10 (CP)—The Royal Canadian Golf Association will "undoubtedly" discuss the stymie rule adopted Saturday by the United States Golf Association at its annual meeting in Montreal Jan. 31, according to B. L. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of the R. C. G. A.

The rule adopted as a trial by the U. S. G. A. effective throughout 1938 allows the nearer ball on the putting green to be lifted if it lies within six inches of the hole as well as when the balls lie within six inches of each other.

"The tendency of the R. C. G. A. is to follow rulings of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews but because of the great interchange of play with the United States as compared with interchange of play with Great Britain the R. C. G. A. usually falls in line with the U. S. G. A.," Anderson said.

"There is no doubt that the ruling will be discussed but offhand I cannot say what action might be taken. However, the R. C. G. A. adopted the 14-inch rule after it was decided upon by the U. S. G. A. and it went into effect Jan. 3."

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 3, Kansas City 1.
Wichita 3, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 6, St. Louis 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bob Feller, rookie pitching sensation, signed Cleveland contract for reported $10,000 salary, a record for first full season.

Three Years Ago

Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines scored second straight pro tennis victory over George Lott and Lester Stoefen.

Around The Hub

Boston's annual baseball dinner, inaugurated last year by the local chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America, will be held Wednesday evening, Feb. 2, at the Parker House. This is the one affair during the off-season that gives fans the opportunity to rub elbows with the Hub's leading critics, officials and players. Judging by the surprising success of last winter's hurriedly prepared program, almost double the attendance is expected Feb. 2. Tickets can be purchased through this department, or the sports desks of any other Boston newspaper.

As the Hub get-together comes only three days after the annual New York dinner, many of the notables attending that headline sports festival will undoubtedly keep their bags packed and appear here. Casey Stengel, newly-appointed manager of the Bees, has promised to attend with his boss, Bob Quinn. Tom Yawkey, Eddie Collins and Joe Cronin will head the official Red Sox party. More interesting news regarding the Parker House event will be announced later.

The Red Sox have published a colorful club roster for 1938. It includes the names of 32 players who will report at Sarasota either on March 2 or soon thereafter. Fourteen are pitchers, four catchers, six infielders and eight outfielders. Spring training headquarters, as usual, will be at the Sarasota Terrace Hotel, beside Payne Field.

Hustling for regular berths on Joe Cronin's pitching staff will be Jim Bagby, young right-hander who won 21 and lost eight with Hazleton, and was voted the most valuable player in the New York-Pennsylvania League; Charley Wagner, a classy right-hander from Minneapolis with 20 victories and 14 defeats; Emerson Dickman, Byron Humphreys, Dick Midkiff and Lee Rogers, Little Rock graduates, and the quiet-spoken Jim Henry, back from Minneapolis for another trial.

Jimmy Tabor, who hails from Owens Cross Roads, Alabama, and who played third base at Little Rock in '37, is the only new infielder. But scouts say he will make the majors in one jump. Leo Nonnenkamp from Little Rock and Ted Williams from San Diego, are the new names among the outfielders. Red Daughters, a training camp infielder last season, is listed as a gardener on the new roster.

Tom Daly, first mentioned for the position here several weeks ago, is definitely assigned to the third base coaching station during the approaching American League campaign. Another new name on the Red Sox itinerary is that of Johnny Orlando, the clubhouse attendant, who has assumed the duties of an assistant trainer, under Win Green.

Northeastern's hockey team faces Boston College tonight in a New England College Conference game at the Boston Arena. The Eagles, defending the championship which they won last year, will be playing their first league tilt. The Huskies held Middlebury to a 5-to-5 tie last Saturday night. The freshman teams are scheduled to play a preliminary contest.

Seats on the main basketball court of the Indoor Athletic Building will be at a premium Wednesday evening when Wes Fesler's much-improved Harvard varsity cagers open their home Eastern League season against the championship Pennsylvania five. The Crimson, although beaten, made a great showing at Hanover Saturday. Dartmouth was pressed to the limit of their more-experienced ability before stopping the Cambridge outfit, 43 to 42.

In a sport which generally produces high scores, it is unusual to find two of the three opening Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League games decided by a single point. To equal the sensational Harvard-Dartmouth battle in New Hampshire was the 41-to-40 triumph of Cornell over Princeton, settled after two overtime periods at Princeton, N. J. E. R.

Thomson Still in Front

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 10 (AP)—Jimmy Thomson was still in front today as the 13th annual Los Angeles open golf tournament swung into the final round over par-shattered Wilson Memorial Course. Shooting for the $2100 first prize of a $7500 purse, Thomson, the big gun from Shawnee-on-the-Delaware, held a lead of but three strokes over three dangerous rivals. The trio was Jimmy Hines of Garden City, N. Y., who won the Los Angeles open in 1936, Lloyd Mangrum of Dayton, Ohio, and Jimmy Revolta, Evanston, Ill., who lost a playoff in 1935 to Vic Ghezzi for the local title.

Cardinals Buy Outfielder

ST LOUIS, Jan. 10 (AP) — The Cardinals have purchased Elvin (Buster) Adams, outfielder, from Sacramento, their Pacific Coast League farm. Terms of the deal were not disclosed.

Adams, a right-hander, led the league in doubles with 49. He is 21 years old.

Utica Wins Douglas Medal

MT. HOPE, N. Y., Jan. 10 (AP)—Utica defeated Schenectady, 19 to 14, yesterday to win the Douglas Medal in the inter-city team curling matches at the St. Andrew's Golf Club. The consolation Griffith's Medal went to Ardsley, N. Y., with an 18-to-7 victory over The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

Big Ten Basketball

Northwestern 35, Ohio State 34.
Michigan 45, Illinois 37.
Purdue 50, Chicago 34.
Wisconsin 35, Minnesota 28.
Iowa 48, Indiana 39.

P. C. C. Basketball

Oregon 50, Washington State 46

McGill Stretches League Victories to 12 Straight

McGill's great college hockey team, by virtue of its 6-to-0 triumph over Harvard last Saturday night, stretched its string of consecutive victories in International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League competition to 12.

No American or Canadian collegiate six has been able to pin defeat on the Redmen from Montreal. In practically every game last year McGill ran up one-sided scores. So far this season McGill's four victories have been by big scores with a total of 38 goals tallied against Montreal, Princeton, Dartmouth and Harvard.

It may be early in the league season to say that McGill will successfully defend its title, but unless the team goes into a complete reversal of form in its remaining games, there is no league six left on the schedule that has the power to down these fast-flying Canadians.

Despite the fact that McGill completely outclassed Harvard, the 7500 fans who sat in on the fray were treated to the finest college hockey of the season. Paul Pidcock, who scored three goals and was credited with as many assists; Gordie Crutchfield, and Russ McConnell all received applause for their outstanding work.

Dartmouth jumped into the victory column over the week end by defeating Montreal, 7 to 6, in a free-scoring game. This Big Green six has been erratic, showing good hockey one moment and poor the next, but these Hanover Indians are going to make plenty of trouble for other league teams before the season is over.

Yale and Princeton had their troubles in their respective league games. The Eli was able to rally to a 2-to-2 tie with Toronto while Princeton was edged by Queen's, 3 to 2.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	4	0	0	38	1	8
Queen's	2	0	0	6	4	4
Toronto	1	1	0	7	6	3
Harvard	1	0	1	5	7	2
Dartmouth	1	0	1	8	19	2
Princeton	1	0	3	9	20	2
Yale	0	1	1	4	5	1
Montreal	0	0	4	9	24	0

Results Jan. 8

McGill 6, Harvard 0.
Dartmouth 7, Montreal 6.
Yale 2, Toronto 2.
Queen's 3, Princeton 2.

San Romani Hangs Up New Mark For 3000-Meter Run

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—A warning to Glenn Cunningham and Don Lash: Watch out for your world records when Archie San Romani gets in condition. The curly haired cornetist from Kansas, a miler with an international reputation, didn't think he was at his best Saturday night. Yet he hung up a new American citizen's record for 3000 meters, and nipped the great Lash in a driving finish in the Knights of Columbus meet at the 13th Regiment Armory.

Archie was clocked in the brilliant time of 8:27.4 with Lash and Joe McCluskey, New York A. C. veteran, also under Joie Ray's 15-year-old American citizens' record of 8:31.5. Lash, losing the decision in a hairline finish, was timed in 8:27.5, while McCluskey, running one of the best races of his long career, was caught in 8:30.8.

"Maybe I was in a little better condition than I thought," said San Romani after the race. "I had no idea we were going that fast. If I had a little more experience at the distance I believe I could have beaten Nurmi's world record."

Nurmi Record in 1925

Peerless Paavo hung up the international standard of 8:26.4 on Madison Square Garden's banked track in 1925. San Romani was running for the first time on a track in which he could not use spiked shoes.

"The turns bothered me, but boy how you could let out on the long straightaways," added the Emporia (Kan.) Teachers graduate. "I had to hold myself back in the early running. You know I never had run the distance, and there was nothing I could do except follow the pace of Don and Joe.

"I thought the first mile probably would be run in 4:29 (Lash did it in 4:35), but for that slow pace I'm confident there would have been a new world record, because Lash and McCluskey made me really step in the last mile, especially the last quarter."

Lash, world record holder at two miles, had no alibis for defeat at his favorite distance, although he said he still was not at his best, being about five pounds overweight.

McCluskey Upset Plans

"I knew Archie had a tremendous kick," said Lash. "I wanted to shake him loose in the last half mile, but McCluskey messed up my plans. He ran a much better race than I expected, and had the annoying habit of jumping into the lead just when I planned to open up."

Sharing the record breaking with San Romani Saturday was Robert Rodenkirchen, young New York A. C. sprint star, who clipped a tenth of a second off the long standing indoor record for 100 meters when he was clocked in 10.7s. to nose out Marty Glickman of Syracuse.

Lash and McCluskey will meet again Saturday in the two-mile run at the 69th Regiment Games, but San Romani will try his speed at three-quarters of a mile. Cunningham, whose three-year winning streak in the 800 meters was broken when he fell on the final turn and let Gene Venzke gain an easy victory, is entered in the 1000 yards event.

Flack and Lott Win

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—William Flack and Hunter Lott of Philadelphia defeated Buffin Large and Dave McMullin of the Merion Cricket Club, 15—13, 8—15, 15—13, 10—15, 15—10, to win the annual invitation men's doubles squash racquets tournament today at the Greenwich Country Club. Flack and Lott gained the finals the hard way, eliminating Neal Sullivan and Roy Coffin, national doubles champions, of Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—7, 15—11.

Brydson to New Haven

CHICAGO, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League have sold Forward Glenn Brydson outright to the New Haven club of the International-American League. Brydson was obtained two years ago from the New York Rangers in the deal which sent the late Howie Morenz to New York. The sale price was not announced.

Clarke Is Duckpin Winner

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 10 (AP)—Astor Clarke of Arlington, Va., defending champion, won the eighth annual United States duckpin sweepstakes here Saturday night from a record field of 59. A total pinfall of 2064 gave him first prize money of $1000.

Hockey Notes

Harvard chose defensive tactics against McGill, but even this didn't stop the Canadians' speedy wings from sifting through for clean shots at Vin Freedley.

Pidcock and McConnell showed a lot of speed and stick handling ability, while Crutchfield was a great play maker. Tim Dunn on the defense was effective and handed out some rattling body checks. His check on Austie Harding was a beauty and looked perfectly legal to the fans—but not so to the referees.

Despite the fact McGill was short a man they went right on to score a goal, thus chalking up the first marker of the game.

The shut-out was the first a Harvard team has experienced in several seasons of play.

Harding and Roberts looked the best for Harvard on the offense, while Kevorkian did some good work on defense.

To change the subject, the Boston Olympics came up with their first victory in the Provincial Hockey League yesterday afternoon when they defeated St. Jacques, 8 to 1.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Bluebirds' Green Umbrella

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there were two bluebirds who chose a particularly nice branch in which to build their nest. But when the nest was finished and the eggs were laid a heavy rainstorm came one evening, and the lady bluebird complained that the roof leaked and the rain kept running down her neck. She found it a most uncomfortable thing to have to keep on her nest—for of course she couldn't leave her eggs—and have a trickle of cold water oozing down on her from the leaves above, hour after hour.

In the morning when he could see better, the father bluebird examined the roof of leaves and tried to pull them about to stop the leaks, but it was no good. When the next shower came the lady bluebird was wet again.

"It's terrible," she said. "I've never been so miserable."

Father Bluebird comforted her and promised to do what he could. And then he flew away. First he went to the club to talk the matter over and get advice. It was early and there weren't many members of the club there, but fortunately the woodchuck had dropped in for breakfast. He went on eating toast with his eyes all the time on his newspaper, while the bluebird told his story, but just when you would think he hadn't heard a word, he looked up and said gruffly:

"Get an umbrella!"

"The very thing!" cried the bluebird in high spirits, and he started off at once. But in a moment he flew back.

"Where?" he asked humbly.

The Woodchuck Didn't Know

"In a store," said the woodchuck, with his mouth full of toast, not looking up at all.

"The very thing!" cried the bluebird, and off he darted again like a flash of moving sky, but would you believe it? In a moment he was back, looking very embarrassed.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Woodchuck," he said. "I hate to interrupt you so often, but I don't believe I quite heard where the store is you buy umbrellas."

The woodchuck frowned and slowly folded up his paper. He looked straight at the bluebird.

"I am leaving something to your initiative," he said, and stamped away to his own burrow. You see he didn't know himself.

Mr. Bluebird soon brightened up and began to ask questions of the other members of the club.

"I went to a store once," said the mouse.

"Did they have any umbrellas?" asked Mr. Bluebird eagerly.

"No, they had nothing but marbles," said the mouse.

"What a silly store that was!" exclaimed the fox. "Now the store I went to when I was young was very different. They kept motorboat parts—all kinds of parts, very handy for anyone with a broken motorboat!"

"But I haven't a motorboat," said Mr. Bluebird. "I leave that kind of thing to the water birds. Hasn't anyone ever gone to an umbrella shop?"

At least Mr. Beetle spoke up in his little dry cross voice.

"I've been waiting to see if I was the only fellow in the club that knew anything," he said and laughed in a high self-satisfied voice. "I crawl around, a few feet at a time, but I seem to notice and remember what I notice better than all you fellows with paws and wings. Mr. Frog's store down by the brook is what you want, Mr. Bluebird. He sells umbrellas and nothing but umbrellas."

Four Kinds of Umbrellas

Mr. Bluebird thanked the beetle very gratefully in spite of his somewhat disagreeable manner, and off he flew, down the slope of meadow, past the willows, and along the rushes that edged its course, keeping a sharp eye out for Mr. Frog's store. Sure enough, he soon found it, with a wattled green roof and a fine green sign hanging from a bullrush at its door.

Mr. Frog sold four kinds of umbrellas, white ones for winter, pale blue ones for spring, green ones for summer and orange ones for fall. Mr. Bluebird hesitated for a while between a blue one and a green one, but finally chose the green one as being in style longer.

"How much is it?" he asked the frog who was waiting on him.

"A dime, a shilling and two jibby-bibbies," said the frog.

"Oh, dear!" cried Mr. Bluebird, very disappointed. "I *have* a dime and a shilling, but I haven't *any* jibby-bibbies!"

"There aren't any jibby-bibbies," said the frog, wrapping up the parcel without further remark.

Mrs. Bluebird was enchanted with her present and could scarcely wait for the next rain. Sure enough, when at last it came, not a drop fell on her and she praised Mr. Bluebird's kindness and cleverness to the skies. But the other birds said that the Bluebird babies that year were very proud and lazy. Whenever any of their friends asked them to come flying with them, they were apt to reply, "No thank you, we're going back to our nest—you know, the one under the green umbrella."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Bluebird Hesitated for a While Between a Blue One and a Green One—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Sambo Learns to Swim

It was on a wild, tempestuous night in early November that Sambo first opened his soft, lustrous eyes, and gazed wonderingly round the cave where he and his mother were contentedly sprawling. The storm winds howling outside, the waves crashing in a smother of foam on the rocks, troubled him not at all. The presence of Mother Grey Seal was so warm and comforting, and very happily Sambo snuggled against her furry side.

Meanwhile Mother Grey Seal kept a vigilant watch, for he was so precious, this little seal pup. But there was nothing to fear. Rough seas make the lonely surf-worn islands, where the Grey Seal nurseries are to be found, quite inaccessible, and there were plenty of caves to provide shelter on the most stormy night.

As a rule Mother Grey Seal has only one pup, lemon in color, but it sometimes happens that a black one is born, and Sambo was one of these exceptions. But it is doubtful if Mother Grey Seal realized that he was not covered in a light, woolly coat like the other pups in other caves. Her mother heart swelled with pride as she gently nuzzled him—he was such a fascinating little creature with his large, soft eyes, and his complete trustfulness.

When the storm abated the big seals went out onto the rocks and warmed themselves in the morning sun. They were as fine a set of divers and swimmers as could be found in any part of the world. They could plunge from a height of twenty or thirty feet and break the water with scarcely a ripple to mark the place; they would lie on half-submerged rocks, swept by angry seas, and defy all efforts of the waves to dislodge them.

A Cold Dip

Mother Grey Seal stayed on shore, for like all Grey Seals she seldom went far from her pup, and as the days passed Sambo grew strong and courageous. At the end of six weeks his baby coat gave place to a dark, furry one, and he made his way out of the cave and basked contentedly in the winter sunshine.

He was in no hurry to take to the water in which he was to spend so much of his life, but Mother Grey Seal, anxious for him to learn to swim, decided, one bright morning, that it was high time to introduce him to the water. So she led him to one of the pools left by a high tide, and told him to get in. Sambo looked at the pool, and at the other pups paddling in other pools, but the keen sea wind ruffled his coat, and he did not want to get wet! He looked at his mother pleadingly, but she was adamant, and since he would not take the plunge, she gave him a forceful push, and in he went, spluttering and splashing.

It was cold! Quickly he pulled himself back onto the rocks with the aid of his fore-flippers, but again he was thrust into the pool, and this time, realizing it was useless to protest, he paddled about. Soon the water felt warmer, and he began to enjoy himself. His mother was right, after all!

It was fun. Another pup soon joined him, and together they romped about till Mother Grey Seal thought he had had enough. Then she led him back to the cave to feed and sleep.

After that adventure Sambo needed no encouragement to play in the pools, but when the time came to be introduced to the sea itself, he was not quite so happy. It was a fine morning, but a strong wind was blowing and whistling, and the white-crested waves broke in a smother of foam on the rocks. The gulls, too, made strange noises and swooped so close to him that he kept very close to his mother's side.

A Happy Pup

By way of encouragement Mother Grey Seal plunged into the waves, and swam around. That was too much for Sambo. He did not want to be left on shore all by himself, so he, too, dived in, to his mother's delight, but directly he began to swim she became anxious, and circled around him keeping a close watch on his every movement.

Very soon she pushed him towards a shelving rock and almost lifted him onto it before landing there herself. Then she joined him, and together they lay in the sun until their coats took on a silver sheen of soft grey that gives the Grey Seal its name.

Morning by morning Sambo was taken to the sea for his swimming lessons, and quickly became as much at home in the water as he was on land. He would even lie on the rocks with the waves breaking over him, confident that they could not sweep him off.

So, little by little, his trust grew, and though the winter brought storms in its wake, Sambo and his mother spent a good deal of their time in the sea. Very devoted he was to her, and they were inseparable.

She told him that soon he would be much bigger than she, and would measure ten feet in length when he was full grown, but Sambo was so completely happy that he wanted everything to stay just as it was, he wanted to be a pup always, playing in the sunshine, diving as his mother had taught him, reveling in the lashing waves, and proving himself a worthy descendant of a race of fine swimmers.

The Snow Queen's Veil

The Snow Queen wears a veil
of lace
Most delicate and fair.
It's woven out of silvery thread
In patterns strange and rare;
And when she gets a newer one,
She snips the old apart
And sends some lovely bits to us
To show the weaver's art.
So all these lacy wheels and
stars
The Snow Queen sets afloat.
Upon a winter wind they're
borne—
There's one, upon your coat!

ANNIE E. MOORE

White-Tail—and His Family

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

White-tail stopped near a meadow in the forest. He looked and listened carefully. Bears sometimes came there to hunt mice or eat berries, but the only thing he could hear just then was dry grass, rattling in the breeze. So he signaled to Wabai, his mate, who was waiting with her young ones, or fawns. The signal meant, "All is well, follow me." When the fawns rubbed noses instead of coming, he gave a second signal that meant "Hurry!"

Father White-tail said all that without making a sound. He just lifted his tail, held it upward, and then let it drop. When his tail was up, its long white hairs showed plainly, though the woods were almost dark. They made a very good signal.

It is easy to see why deer with tails of that sort are named White-tailed Deer, though some persons like to call them Virginia Deer.

White-tail did not know about names. But he did know how to lead his family to their beds in a thicket of young spruce trees. He hurried across the meadow and took a short cut through a swamp where there were many dead, fallen cedar trees. If the fawns lagged or tried to play, he looked back and gave the "Hurry" signal with his lifted tail.

The beds to which the deer were going would not look very comfortable to you. They were just bare, gravelly places on the ground, in a thicket of spruce saplings. But White-tail, Wabai and the fawns were satisfied with them. They did not need to have their beds lined with moss, grass and leaves.

White-tail awoke very early, long before the sun arose. He lay still for a while, with his eyes open. Then he got up, stretched his hind legs, and wriggled his tail. He also grunted a few times before he walked away through the woods. He could hear Wabai getting up. She and the fawns trotted after him. Soon the whole deer-family was going single-file through the woods.

They stopped at a clump of oak trees whose acorns had dropped to the ground. Acorns were White-tail's favorite food. Wabai and the fawns liked them just as well. They ate every one they could find. When they were still hungry, they nibbled some twigs of dwarf birch and the tips of leather-wood bushes.

Snowflakes began to fall while the deer were eating. Snow fell still faster when they went for a drink. The flakes dropped pat, pat on the spruce needles as White-tail led his family to their beds. By supper time, the storm was so bad that the deer did not go far for feed. The fawns were glad to turn back and lie down in a sheltered place close to their mother.

After the first storm, snow fell almost every day for a while. It covered the slopes where acorns lay, and piled in deep drifts on the meadow. White-tail had to hunt for places where grass was not quite covered, or where there were bushes with tips that were good to eat. He also had to trample trails for the fawns, whose legs were not yet long enough to go through the deepest snow.

Other deer were doing the same things. Soon they met White-tail in the sheltered part of the forest where he went for food. They used his trails, making them wider. He used theirs when he wanted to. All the deer made new beds and new trails which criss-crossed one another among drifts of snow.

These beds and criss-crossed paths formed a "deer yard." The yard belonged to White-tail, Wabai, the fawns, and all their friends who had helped to make it. But they were generous, and shared it with deer who came later. Several of these moved to the yard in January, long after White-tail and his neighbors had tramped down all the important trails. One newcomer was as big and handsome as White-tail. He wore antlers that turned forward in graceful curves and had fourteen branches, or "points." White-tail's antlers had only twelve points—but most of the deer in the yard had even fewer points than that on their antlers.

Though their yard had no fence, and no signs saying "Keep Out," the deer did not want everyone in it. When a fox slipped in, they snorted and shook their heads angrily. As he began to follow the fawns, Wabai stood behind them and struck at him with her sharp hoofs. The fox dodged and snapped at her—but just then White-tail ran up, followed by the buck with the big antlers. Helping each other, they chased the fox up one trail and down another, turning him back when he tried to dodge past them. After about ten minutes of that, the fox was glad to find a place where he could jump from the trail to a snowdrift and run away through the woods.

The two big deer watched the fox run away. They held their heads very proudly as if they were thinking, "We are friends—and see what the two of us can do to a creature that doesn't belong in our yard!"

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

White-tail Stopped Near a Meadow

Jack Frost

Huge, flaky stars
came tumbling down
and whitened every lawn
in town;
slim icicles of filigree
formed many a shiny,
crystal tree.
For sleds and skates
the snow seemed ample—
but sudden warm sun
showed 'twas just
a sample.

JANNIS PARKER

Shah Has an Adventure

For two days and nights the wind had been howling and whistling round the Browns' farmhouse, but on Saturday morning it died quite away and the sun was as warm as summer.

Miss Brown looked out of the window at the lawn which was red and yellow and brown from the dozens and hundreds of leaves that lay upon it.

She went to the shed where the lawn mower is kept in summer and brought out a wooden rake. Then she fetched a great bushel-basket from the potting-shed.

Bunch, the dog, had been watching her all the time, trotting after her as she went from lawn to tool-shed and back to the lawn again.

A Game With the Rake

Shah, the black kitten, came out to see what all the noise was about. She was so young that she had never seen so many leaves on the ground before. Miss Brown took her rake and began to rake up the leaves into a heap.

Shah watched her, fascinated. Miss Brown took an armful of leaves and dumped them in the bushel-basket. Shah watched her. Then she took another armful and carried them to the basket and was just going to drop them in when Bunch came with a tremendous rush straight through the heap of leaves, scattering them right and left, and bumping into Miss Brown. Over she went, and as she fell she knocked the bushel-basket over, too, and all the leaves were scattered.

"Oh, Bunch!" said Miss Brown, when she had picked herself up again, and she started to chase him round and round the lawn. Bunch loved it, and ran faster and faster till he ran right off the lawn altogether, and through the garden into the farm-yard with Miss Brown chasing him as hard as she could. They raced over the cobbles into the stack-yard and there, just starting off in the cart, was Mr. Brown.

"Jump in, Betty!" he called. "I'm going to the Lower Field to look at some young calves."

So Miss Brown jumped in with Bunch beside her, and off they all went to the Lower Field.

When the Bushel-Basket Fell

Now Shah was sitting beside the bushel-basket when Miss Brown knocked it over, and the basket fell upside down, right on top of her. She wasn't a bit hurt, only startled, and when the leaves in the basket had settled into a nice heap she curled up on them and went to sleep till lunch time.

Presently she woke up. It was no longer warm in the basket; there was a cold wind blowing and it was quite dark. Shah decided it was time she got out of her nest and went to see if supper were ready. She stretched herself and yawned, then she stepped off the pile of leaves and tried to get out of the basket. She went round and round, but she couldn't find any way out.

Meanwhile, of course, Miss Brown and Bunch had come back from the Lower Field and had had their lunch and tea. The night grew dark and the wind began to blow again. Mrs. Brown switched on the light in the kitchen and began to make supper. Presently she said, "Betty, hadn't you better give Bunch and Shah their suppers?"

An Indignant Kitten

Miss Brown put down her book and went to the cupboard. She got some biscuits and put them in a dish for Bunch. Then she got some fish from the larder and put it in a dish for Shah.

"Bunch, Bunch, Bunch; Shah, Shah, Shah!" she called.

Bunch came running, wagging his tail and smiling all over his face.

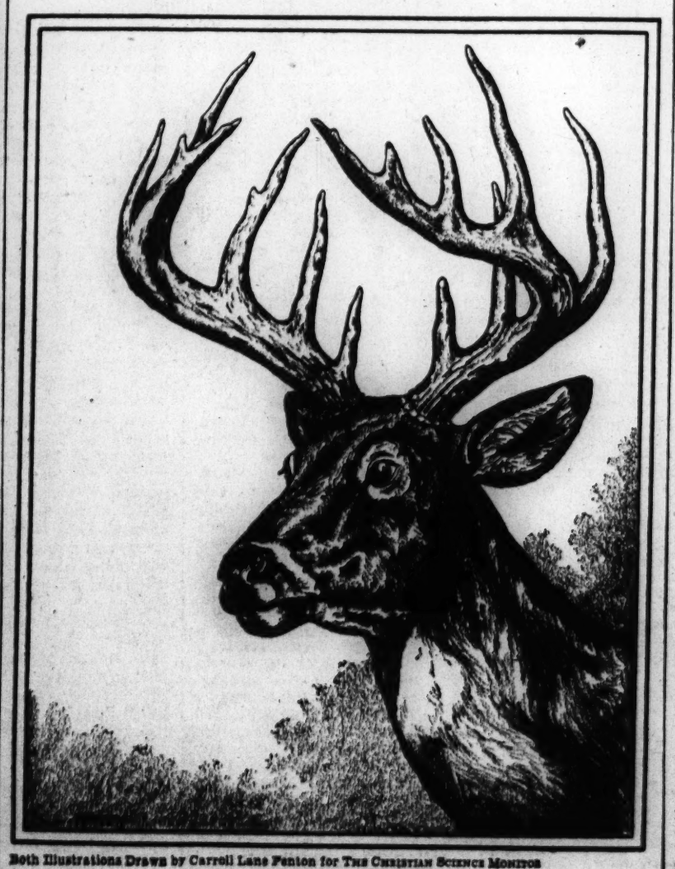
Miss Brown called again: "Shah."

Mrs. Brown said, "I haven't seen her all day. Did you shut her up anywhere by mistake?"

Miss Brown shook her head. She got her electric torch and told Bunch to seek her.

Bunch had finished his biscuits by now and ran out into the night sniffing on the ground. Presently he heard a faint "Eeeou" coming from the lawn. He ran to the bushel-basket and scratched at it.

Miss Brown said: "She can't be in there, Bunch!" But Bunch went on scratching. So Miss Brown turned the basket right side up and underneath it, all covered with leaves, was Shah!



Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

The New Deer Had Handsome Antlers

Reading is such fun

especially when the books are written just for young folks! And so many delightful people live on Bookshelf Row — new acquaintances like Christopher Robin, and old friends like Alice in Wonderland, Robin Hood, and Pinocchio.

Books about these characters and many others you can buy from bookstores and publishers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

The Home Forum

Not in Bartlett

BARTLETT'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS is a library institution, and, in reading families, a household word. "Look it up in Bartlett" is, in its own province of inquiry, quite as familiar a phrase as: "Look it up in Webster." In the introduction to his recent edition of Bartlett, apropos of the difficult decisions of the anthologist, Christopher Morley suggests the need of a different kind of collection, possibly to be entitled: "Not in Bartlett." But, in a special sense, everyone is his own Bartlett: everyone carries in his own memory his own book of favorite quotations. Looking through the new Bartlett, I find many favorites absent, omitted, not there. Here, then, is my own: Not in Bartlett.

FIRST IN TIME is a quotation from Menander, the Greek dramatist, whose plays were filled with maxims based on a deep knowledge of the world and human nature. The survival value of the apt quotation is revealed when we realize that, while not one of his hundred plays survives, many of his maxims have. "There is nothing quite so cosy," Menander wrote, "as a man and wife." It used to delight Professor Allinson, from whose translation Bartlett takes not this, but other quotations from Menander, that the witty, worldly Greek could see the cosiness.

From the "Paradiso" of Dante Alighieri one great line is, I am sure, part of my memory forever: "In His will is our peace." This line epitomizes for me the quiet stately nobility of the grand manner.

FROM THE GREEK and Latin mind to the Irish is a jump indeed. I remember from a hundred-year-old book of Irish legends this sentence: "A fair wind and a round sea to you, and always your heels to us." In other words, I wish you well, but I hope I never see you again. That sentence combines the Irish genius for abuse with the Irish politeness. The metaphor of the heels softens the dismissal. The same almost mellow kindness in the finding of fault is in a remark whose pattern is as Irish as a long upper lip: "He's a nice little man, God help him!" How fully, and often, and perennially the Irish mind reveals itself in a sentence! Take this Old Irish triad: "Three things that cannot be acquired: a voice, generosity, poetry." The Irish mind delights in all three, and well realizes that they are native gifts, unacquirable.

A favorite quotation from Flaubert is perhaps too literary ever to become familiar, but I happen to have met it thrice during the past month; and every time I read it, I thirled, as the Scotsman says, to the great moments in literature it summons up: "Some things I can do better than Hugo," Flaubert wrote; "some better than Balzac; some better than Rabelais. But I lack their thrusts of power beyond the reach of conscious art." Blake's great phrase, "Exuberance is Beauty," is a related jet of thought.

OF ALL THE contemporary American poets, Vachel Lindsay had the most sumptuous gift for song. Years ago, at one of his readings, when he asked the audience to name what they would like to have him read, I requested a poem I had, and still have, entire in my memory. And then he chanted, in his magnificent baritone, lingering on its amply spaced sonorous vowels:

I will bring you great harps in Heaven,
Made of giant shells
From the jasper sea.
With a thousand burnt-up years behind,
What then of the gulf from you to me?
It will be but the width of a thread
Or the narrowest leaf of our sheltering tree.

I still recall his pleasure in being asked to say that particular poem. Afterwards we went out to supper together; and, when I left him in his hotel, he gave me a copy of his "Collected Poems," in which he scrawled, "Remembering a Mighty Midnight." You'd have thought we'd supped off ambrosia and nectar and stormed the stars with the fiery eloquence of our speech, not just talked quietly of poetry over dishes of scrambled eggs and bacon. The gnarled, thorn-tree-like verse of Robert Frost seldom sings, but there is quiet song as well as beautiful metaphor in these lines:

She put out her hand
Among the harp-like morning-glory strings,
Taut with the dew from garden bed to eaves,
As if she played unheard the tenderness
That wrought on him beside her in the night.

And De la Mare's:

Oh, no man knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the rose

has the ecstatic lyric quality which is archetypal in "Romeo and Juliet."

Chesterton is a quotable fellow in both verse and prose. I carry in my memory every word of his great translation from Du Bellay, as I am sure do many others. But I well remember also the fine thrusts of his genius for rhetoric:

Your caps that cry for a feather,
Your roofs that sigh for a spire.

Those lines come often to my lips, whenever I seek a symbol of man's need for aspiration.

Nonsense rhymes and parodies, jingles, refrains from old songs and ballads, fragments from Mother Goose—all lie jumbled together in the grab-bag section of my "Not in Bartlett." I remember Kenneth Hare's stanza defining the indefinable Puritan:

The Puritan through Life's sweet garden goes
To pluck the thorn and cast away the rose,
And hopes to please by this peculiar whim
The God who fashioned it and gave it him.

And Punch's Glory, Owen Seaman's:

The bulbul hummeth like a book
Upon the pooh-pooh tree,
And now and then he takes a look
At you and me,
At me and you:
Kuchi!
Kuchoo!

And I remember, too, extravagant and ebullient lines from the American frontier, tall tales of the adventures of men and animals, and steamboats of such shallow draft "they could run over a field after a heavy dew;" and, anonymous, as far as I'm concerned, whiffets of phrase like: "The sabre cuts of Saxon speech," and, to modulate in mid-sentence from formal language into slang, "Since Hector was a pup."

George Moore is full of sly rememberable phrase: "The acoustic properties of Dublin are perfect," and there are many wonderful lines in Yeats: of which this one: "Time can but make her beauty over again," suggests its parallel on another plane:

Time's sort of a Yorkshire relish
For my little Yorkshire girl.

Again it's a big jump from the popular song to the Church Fathers whose meditations have left us memorable phrases, among them St. Augustine's Shelleyesque cry: "Too late, have I loved Thee, Beauty!" sonorous as modern Italian in its romantic mediaeval Latin: "Sero te amavi, Pulchritudo, tam antiqua et tam nova! Sero te amavi!"

HERE I'VE HARDLY got started and it's time to stop. Curtain lines from old melodramas: "Ye gods, it's Nellie the cloak model!" Old popular and standard songs, more choruses than verses: "Are you there, Moriarity?" snippets from philosophy: "Cogito, ergo sum"; and history: "All Gaul is divided into three parts"; stock phrases: "Point with pride," and "View with alarm"; bits of phonetic waggery: "The manly art of self pretence"; the sayings of one's grandmother: "A cold house is no home"; verses from the Bible and the poets, folk-song and folk-tale—how much more than we realize at first recitation the memory holds. Could it all be collected, surely it would make a volume of memorabilia as fat as the new Bartlett of 1579 double-columned pages.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Cobweb

What did perfection strive to reach
That suddenly so thin and bare,
This silver swung, this gleaming arch
Appeared against the painted air.

O what enchanted fingers played
A muted harp within a dream,
That mist should blossom into lace
And such a miracle should gleam.

O touch it not, it was not made
For hands, O rather stand and pause
Lest carved of moonlight it be lost
As though such silver never was.

HAROLD VINAL

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE MUSIC LESSON; *A Group in Chelsea Ware*

THIS delightful pastoral scene was executed in England in about 1765. It is an example of the sculptured porcelain then in fashion. The subject was inspired by a print made by André Michel from a François Boucher picture. The subject was "Shepherd Teaches Shepherdess to Play Flute." The Chelsea potters seemed to enjoy the challenge to their skill in portraying these rustic details with their flowery profusion in porcelain.

In the background are clusters of blossoming hawthorn, while the foreground is animated with a rococo pedestal, engrossed players and interested flock. Ornament is abundant, color plentiful, and the opulence too naïve to be overpowering.

Man's Divine Parentage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFFECTION between parents and their children is natural, instinctive. It is something to be encouraged and developed, and an understanding of the truth of being does just this. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 102, 103) that Christian Science "pre-eminently promotes affection and virtue in families and therefore in the community."

Thousands of parents and children can testify to the fact that Christian Science deepens and glorifies the home affections through its revelation of true creation, and the immutable harmony of spiritual man and the spiritual universe. In looking for the real man of God's creation, and affirming him to be the only man, Christian Scientists gain a higher affection for their loved ones and for all mankind.

A very simple statement of man's true parentage is given by Mrs. Eddy as follows (*ibid.*, p. 470): "God is the creator of man, and, the divine Principle of man remaining perfect, the divine idea or reflection, man, remains perfect. Man is the expression of God's being." As the truth of the spiritual nature of man is made a part of one's consciousness, one has a perspective of home relationships which is wholesome and joyous. The apprehension that God, Principle, is one's real Father-Mother, and that one's true being is necessarily changeless, because it is the likeness of Spirit, transforms human relationship from both selfish dependence and selfish independence to loving appreciation and co-operation.

One of the evil delusions accepted by mortals is the so-called law of heredity. Believing himself to be a creator, mortal man looks for progeny similar to himself. Hopefully or fearfully, parents watch their children for evidences of bad or good ancestral traits. Even those who recognize the absurdity of belief in the prophetic and fatalistic claims that disease and evil propensities are transmitted from one generation to its successors, are often found declaring that a child has the appearance, mannerisms, disposition, genius, or aptitude of some ancestor, thereby agreeing that there is a law of heredity controlling mankind.

Centuries ago, Ezekiel spoke sharply against belief in the false law of heredity (Ezekiel 18:2, 3): "What mean ye, that ye use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying; The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge? As I live, saith the Lord God, ye shall not have occasion any more to use this proverb in Israel." The prophet then voiced God's assurance that each individual who honors his spiritual selfhood is blessed with good. "Wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye" (Ezekiel 18:32).

Mortal man suffers the delusions of the spurious law of human heredity through not analyzing them intelligently. The claims of this law are ridiculous, even on the false basis of material sense. That the ills, weaknesses, strength, disposition, appearance, intelligence, aptitude, and various other mental characteristics are transmitted is too incredible to accept when one exercises the faculty of enlightened reason. More and more it is becoming apparent to the material scientists that the handicaps of heredity in which men have believed, have little substance. One has only to think of great artists, statesmen, and other social benefactors who have risen from humble homes, where human parents were regarded as having inferior intellects, perhaps disagreeable characteristics, and sometimes even racial handicaps.

Spiritual man—the only real man—is the reflection of God and is necessarily like Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love, and like nothing else. God's law of reflection is eternally, immutably, irresistibly maintaining perfection in spiritual man, for an emanation is of the same nature as its source. Divine Love is ceaselessly giving its infinite all of good, and one's apprehension of this fact frees one from slavery to any illusory law or claim of material sense.

Christian Science has proved through revelation and healing that Spirit is omnipresent, All. There is no place for a so-called human law of heredity in the concept of God and man, as revealed in Christian Science. In its textbook are these illuminating words (p. 361): "As a drop of water is one with the ocean, a ray of light one with the sun, even so God and man, Father and son, are one in being."

God, Mind, is the only creator, and His creation is immutably perfect. The law of Life, God, is the true law of spiritual man's divine parentage. As men learn to honor this law of God's creation and spiritual sustenance, they will refuse to accept the false material beliefs about age, heredity, and lack of harmony, and realize the humble, fearless dominion of infinite Mind's reflection. The needed vision is beautifully expressed in the following lines from a hymn:

"Man is the noblest work of God,
His beauty, power and grace,
Immortal; perfect as his Mind
Reflected face to face."

There is no imperfection in this view of man. It is the healing concept of man which Christian Science teaches. It is the full answer to the false claims of the impossible material law of heredity. Spiritual man alone is real, and he is not handicapped by any dream of mortality. He is not changing, but is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Peking

AT SUNRISE the roofs are a mammoth jewel display—
rubies, amethysts, sapphires, amber.

By noonday the sky is darkened as if a thousand flocks of
eider ducks had risen,
shedding their down upon the scene.

Moonlight silvers a city of pure white jade.

EDITH HILL CARNES

Answer to a Letter

Put them forever and ever from you: all
These bleeding autumn woods, these dark birds blown
South at the year's slow turning. Make your own
Some hot and sunny country where the tall
Frond-crested palm trees grow beside the wall
That skirts a sapphire sea; but I have grown
To love a land beset by cold, the drone
Of storms that wrap bleak hills in winter's thrall;
And autumn of all seasons best. I love
The leaf-choked streams, rock-bedded; the cool, clear,
Green-tinted yellow of sunsets above
A sparse land at the black-frost time of year:
Wind-bitten ridges, blown gold leaves, harsh sky,
Part of a country more myself than I.

LEONA AMES HILL

White Winter

IT WAS not, by any means, the first winter I had spent away from home. Yet there were circumstances which tended to give me a feeling of isolation, so that the scenes and people around me had the objectivity of scenes in the theater or figures in a picture.

It was in the far western corner of Roumania, on the edge of the Hungarian plain; a vast expanse of level country stretching away as far as eye could see. There was to me something infinitely depressing about that vast expanse of flatness. The country seemed to go for ever without hills to break the view, or blue mountains in the distance, such as I had learned to love in other lands.

When winter came, a biting wind swept across the open plain and froze the marrow of one's bones. However tight I wrapped my coat about me, the relentless winds would find a crack through which to pierce. Then snow fell and blanketed the plain with a cold, glistening whiteness. To me it seemed beautiful at first, especially when the sun shone and the trees in the park sparkled with a frosting of white. But, as the weeks passed into months and still the snow lay a sheet of unchanging whiteness, my eyes began to yearn for some sign of color, to weary of the monotony of the plain.

Nevertheless, on that canvas of unchanging white, two pictures stand out in memory whose beauty, arresting at the moment, remains with me still.

The first was like a picture, boldly painted in oils—a splash of color on a white field. It was a sunny morning, when down the road came a peasant leading a large orange-colored cow with splashes of white on its under sides. The peasant was dressed in a coat of a marvellous vivid green between emerald and peacock, which the Roumanian peasants achieve in their home dyeing. The coat was long, almost to the ground; and the man's head was topped with a high black sheepskin hat, which gave a fantastic appearance to the picture—yellow cow, green coat and black hat on a dazzling background of white snow.

The second picture holds for me something of the unreality of a children's book. It was the week before Christmas and the market square in the center of the town was crowded with people buying and selling. Peasants from the country and townsfolk jostled each other, as they filled their market baskets from the bewildering assortment of goods on stalls and barrows. In the corner of the square stood Christmas trees, stacked up in piles, large and small, to suit all purses. They were presided over by an old peasant, whose coat of sheepskin was worn with the wool inside, the outer surface being richly decorated with intricate designs in red and bright colored leathers. His patriarchal beard swept nearly to his waist, on his head was a tall black sheeps' wool hat and his legs were encased in high black leather boots. As I gazed fascinated, a flurry of snowflakes began to fall, softly enveloping the picture, like the last scene in the ballet "Petrushka."

Later I saw one such Christmas tree alight. We had gone in quest of snow slopes for skiing—many miles by train and motor. The hills were covered with snow, but scarce deep enough for skiing; so we had walked across country and passed the outskirts of a village in the valley—a little German village, whose houses stood in regular rows, their steep sloped roofs heavy with snow. One house stood beside the path. Through the curtainless windows, I saw that it was barely furnished, yet the festive Christmas touch had not been forgotten, for a little Christmas tree stood bravely in the window to cheer the passers-by with its message of good will to men.

Many other pictures I recall—white mists creeping over the flats between the town and the village of Freidorf; geese quacking in flocks across the common and, lastly, the first sprays of blackthorn that showed that spring had come at last. Welcome spring that ended the long, long winter; it brought with it a change of scene to other and warmer lands.

R. B. K.

Az Ember Isteni Származása

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Crristian Science) cikk fordítása

ASZULŐK és gyermekeik közötti szeretet természetes és ösztönszerű érzelem. Ezt az érzelmet bátorítani és fejleszteni kell és a létezés igazságának megértése épen ezt hozza magával. Mary Baker Eddy írja "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 102 és 103-ik oldal), hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) „a legnagyobb mértékben fejleszti a szeretetet és az erényt a családi körben és ezért általában is."

A szülők és a gyermekek ezrei tanuskodnak arról, hogy a Krisztusi Tudomány megerősíti és dicsőíti az otthon erényeit, mert feltárja a valódi teremtés és a szellemi ember és a szellemi világegyetem megváltozhatatlan harmóniáját. Mert azt az embert keresik, akit Isten teremtett, és mert ragaszkodnak ahhoz, hogy az az egyetlen ember, a Krisztusi Tudomány követői a szeretetteik és az egész emberiség iránti magasabb ragaszkodást nyernek.

Mrs. Eddy az ember igazi származásának egyszerű tételét egy helyen így adja meg (ibid., 470-ik oldal): „Az Isten az embernek a teremtője, és, mert az ember isteni Alapelve tökéletes marad, az isteni eszme vagy visszatükrözés, az ember, is tökéletes marad. Az ember az Isten lényének a kifejezése." Amint az ember szellemi voltának igazsága az öntudat részévé válik, az otthon viszonylatainak egészséges és örömteljes perspektívájára teszünk szert. Annak megértése, hogy az Isten, az Alapelv, a mi igazi Atyánk-Anyánk, s hogy a mi valódi lényünk, mint a Szellem hasonlatossága, szükségképen változatlan, az emberek közötti viszonyokat önző függékenységből és önző függetlenségből szeretetteljes becsülésre és együttműködésre változtatja át.

Az úgynevezett átöröklés törvénye azon gonosz ámítások egyike, melyeket a halandók mint valóságot fogadtak el. Önmagát teremtőnek gondolva, a halandó ember önmagához hasonló utódokat vár el. Reménytől vagy félelemtől eltelve figyelik a szülők gyermekeiket, hogy észre vehessék a rossz vagy jó ősi jellemvonások jeleit. Még azok is, akik felismerik hogy milyen lehetetlen abban a jósolni vélő és végzetesnek látszó igényben hinni, hogy betegségek és gonosz hajlandóságok egy nemzedékről a másikra átruházhatók, még azok is mondják néha beszéd közben, hogy egy gyermeknek az arca, modora, természete, lángesze, vagy tehetsége az egyik elődjéé,—ez által beleegyezve abba, hogy van egy átöröklési törvény, mely az emberiséget kormányozza.

Évszázadokkal ezelőtt Ezékiel beszélt élesen az átöröklés hamis törvénye ellen (Ezékiel 18:2, 3): „Mi dolog, hogy ezt a közbeszédet szoktátok mondani Izráel földjén, mondván: Az atyák ettek egrest, és a fiak foga vásott meg bele? Élek én, ezt mondja az Úr Isten, nem lesz többé helye köztetek ennek a közbeszédnek Izráel-ben." A próféta aztán Isten azon ígéretét hangoztatta, hogy mindenki, aki szellemi egyéniségét becsüli, jóval van megáldva. „Térjetek meg azért és éljetek" (Ezékiel 18:32)!

„A halandó ember azért szenved az emberi átöröklés hamis törvényének ámításaitól, mert azokat intelligensen nem elemezi. Ennek a törvénynek az igényei még az anyagi felfogás hamis szempontjából is nevetségesek. Hogy betegségek, gyöngeségek, erő, kedély, külső hasonlatosság, értelem, hajlandóság, és egyéb szellemi jellemvonások másoknak átadhatók, az túl hihetetlen ahhoz, hogy elfogadhassuk, ha élünk a felvilágosült gondolkozás tehetségével. Az anyagi tudományok tudósai növekedő mértékben látják, hogy az átöröklött dolgoknak, melyekben az emberiség eddig hitt, nincs sok tényleges alapja. Hiszen csak azokra a nagy művészekre, államférfiakra és a társadalom más jótevőire kell gondolnunk, akik szerény otthonokból származtak, s akiknek emberi szülei értelmileg nemcsak alacsony fokon álltak, hanem talán rossz tulajdonságaik, vagy, ami még fontosabb, faji hátrányaik is voltak.

A szellemi ember—az egyetlen valódi ember—az Isten visszatükrözése, és így ő szükségképen olyan mint az Elme, a Szellem, a Lélek, az Alapelv, az Élet, az Igazság, a Szeretet, és mint semmi más. A visszatükrözés isteni törvénye örökké, megváltozhatatlanul, ellenállhatatlanúl tartja fenn a tökéletességet a szellemi emberben, mert egy kiömlésnek a természete ugyanolyan, mint a forrásáé. Az isteni Szeretet szünet nélkül adja jóságának végtelen mindenségét, és ezen ténynek megértése felszabadít az anyagi gondolkozás bármely hamis törvényének vagy igényének rabszolgaságá alól.

A Krisztusi Tudomány szellemi megnyilatkozásával és gyógyításával bebizonyította, hogy a Szellem egy örök jelenlét, Minden. Az Isten és ember fogalmában, mely a Krisztusi Tudományban előttünk feltárul, nincs helye az átöröklés úgynevezett emberi törvényének. A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében (361-ik oldal) ezen megvilágító szavakat olvassuk: „Amint egy csöpp víz egy az óceánnal, egy napsugár egy a nappal, ép úgy Isten és ember, Atya és fiú, egyek a létben."

Isten, az Elme az egyetlen teremtő és az Ő teremtése változatlanúl tökéletes. Az Életnek, Istennek törvénye a szellemi ember isteni származásának valódi törvénye. Amint az emberek megtanúlják Isten teremtésének és a szellemi fentartásnak ezen törvényét tisztelni, vissza fogják utasítani az öregkorban, az átöröklésben és a harmónia hiányában való anyagi hiedelmeket, és fel fogják ismerni a végtelen Elme visszatükrözésének szerény, félelem nélküli felsőbbségét. Az ehhez szükséges látomány a Krisztusi Tudomány egyik zsolozsmájának következő soraiban van szépen kifejezve:

„Az ember Istennek legnemesebb műve,
Szépsége, ereje és bája
Halhatatlan; tökéletes mint Elméje
Szemtől-szembe visszatükrözve."

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N. E. Gets Back $17,386,820 In Security Aid

$9,443,083 to Bay State by June, 1937, Report of Board Shows

Age Benefits Lead

Help to the Blind and to Dependent Children Next in Order

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Social Security Board reported to Congress today that New England had received $17,386,820 up to June 30, 1937, under provisions of the Social Security Act.

Collections of social security taxes in the six states totaled $19,345,783, the second annual report showed, and a balance of $37,743,217 was credited to New England in the Treasury.

The board estimated the number of wage earners covered by unemployment compensation at about 1,697,000.

Massachusetts received, the report showed, a total of $9,443,083, allotted as follows: old age assistance, $7,483,928; aid to blind, $79,485; aid to dependent children, $1,212,598; unemployment compensation administration, $267,050; maternal and child health and welfare services, $175,424; and public health work, $185,598.

Old age benefit taxes yielded $9,355,585 and the tax on employers of eight or more, $1,563,664.

Massachusetts was credited with a balance of $18,869,145 in the treasury. The board estimated that 851,000 wage earners were covered by unemployment compensation.

Other facts: 58,881 persons received age assistance in June; average age payments ranged between $24.27 in July, 1936, to $27.66 in March, 1937. Aid to dependent children: average payment per family ranged from $56.59 in July, 1936, to $64.18 in March, 1937.

Connecticut Figures

Connecticut received $2,120,390, allotted as follows: Old age assistance, $1,853,385; unemployment compensation, $117,451; maternal and child health and welfare service, $51,514; and public health work, 98,040.

Old age benefit taxes yielded $4,103,110 and taxes on employers of eight or more, $694,266. Connecticut was credited with a balance of $8,446,814. The board estimated that 408,000 wage earners were covered by unemployment compensation.

Other facts: 13,569 persons received age assistance in June; average payments ranged between $23.49 in February, 1937, to $26.27 in December, 1936.

Rhode Island received $675,203, allotted as follows: Age assistance, $370,210; aid to dependent children, $73,675; unemployment compensation, $139,276; maternal and child health and welfare services, $36,409; and public health work, $55,633. Age benefit taxes yielded $1,474,549 and taxes on employers of eight or more, $248,353.

Rhode Island was credited with a balance of $4,505,597 in the Treasury. The board estimated 169,000 wage earners were covered by unemployment compensation. Other facts: 4510 received age assistance in June; average old age payments ranged from $17.13 in September, 1936, to $17.89 in June, 1937. Aid to dependent children: Average payment per family ranged from $47.78 in February, 1937, to $53.24 in January, 1937.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire received $743,821, allotted as follows: Old-age assistance, $402,740; aid to blind, $28,332; aid to dependent children, $38,403; unemployment compensation, $197,900; material and child health and welfare services, $43,391, and public health service, $33,055.

Age benefit taxes yielded $566,309, and taxes on employers of eight of more, $65,003. New Hampshire was credited with a balance of $2,300,138 in the Treasury. The board estimated that 93,000 wage-earners were covered by unemployment compensation. Other facts: 3427 received old-age assistance in June; average age payments ranged from $20.59 in July, 1936, to $21.95 in February, 1937. Aid to dependent children: Average payment per family ranged

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Weather

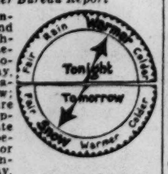
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening weather, becoming somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday, probably with occasional light snow; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate shifting winds, becoming east or southeast and increasing by Tuesday.

All New England States: Cloudy with slowly rising temperatures; probably light snow tonight or Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle shifting winds becoming south or southeast and increasing by Tuesday; overcast weather, probably light snow or rain over south and snow over north portions beginning late tonight or Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Jan. 10 to Jan. 15, 1938, Inclusive—For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Fair Monday, probably rain over Middle Atlantic States, and snow and rain over North Atlantic States Tuesday and Wednesday, and again at the end of the week. Cold the beginning of the week, rising temperature by Tuesday; colder by Wednesday night and warmer by the end of the week.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	18	Minneapolis	4	0
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	48	56
Chicago	24	20	New York	24	22
Denver	32	26	Norfolk	30	30
Helena	36	36	Philadelphia	24	24
Kansas City	24	24	St. Louis	28	28
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	64	60	Washington	34	22

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 10.
B—Minimum, Jan. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:27 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 6:04 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:30 p. m.

Somerville Milk Firm Fined $1000 by Court

In Boston Today

Somerville Milk Firm Fined $1000

The Green Valley Creamery of Somerville was fined $1000 today by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court for failure to contribute to an all-New England milk pool now being attacked by 31 distributors holding the pool as unconstitutional.

The Somerville concern was the only one of 31 protesting dealers unable to pay back debts in full or in part to the government for the administration of the pool which was designed to equalize prices for farmers and to stabilize production. The Green Valley Creamery owes the government $5346 for pool contributions and $173.61 for administration costs.

Failure of the company to pay the fine will result in the appointment of a receiver by the court to liquidate the assets of the milk company.

Since contempt of court proceedings were initiated by the government against the 31 dealers a month or so ago, nearly $500,000 has been paid to the court by the delinquents who had held up payments pending the question of the constitutionality of the Federal milk marketing order.

Until the constitutionality issue is settled, the court will hold all funds paid in by the distributors for possible re-distribution to dealers in the event that they win their fight to have the pool thrown out.

Ayer Contractor Sentenced to Jail

A novel method of getting work done without it costing anything was described by Inspector John Regan of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, today, in Suffolk Superior Court.

The method, he related, was used by a builder in Brighton to erect houses so cheaply that other contractors hastily went over their own cost figures a second time and wound up by biting their pencils in despair.

The little drawback to the scheme, the inspector told Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, was that it amounted to cheating employees out of their rightful wages and that is illegal. For practicing it, the Brighton builder today went to jail.

The device, as used by James Troy, of Ayer, in a Brighton development, was to hire workmen, keep them about three days and then discharge them, saying he was dissatisfied with their work. In 16 cases, the State charged, he failed to pay the men anything for their work, thereby saving $400.

Asked what he had to say to the charges, Troy pleaded guilty. Judge Fosdick sentenced him to serve 14 months in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $100.

McGrath Urged For Collector

Advancement of Joseph McGrath, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to the position of Collector of the Port of Boston, looms today on the political horizon after discussion of possible candidates for that office among outstanding party chieftains. If appointed, he would succeed the late Joseph A. Maynard, who, it is recalled, was promoted to the collectorship from the same post now held by Mr. McGrath. Decision of some kind is expected within two or three weeks. Meantime, Owen P.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Hearings Begin In Legislature

Legislative hearings were begun today by the Massachusetts Legislature. The first committee to meet was the legislative committee on public welfare. It received a request from a special recess commission which investigated the State Department of Mental Diseases for a continuation of the inquiry.

Tomorrow the judiciary committee will consider several bills at its first hearing of the 1938 session. One of these is intended to give the State Supreme Court power to remove mayors who are guilty of corrupt practices. Another would allow the Supreme Court to name its own recorder, instead of having the Governor and Council name him, and a third would stiffen the penalties for stealing automobile license plates.

A flood of bills for consideration of the legislators also began today. One was the hardy perennial which would permit the Mayor of Boston to succeed himself. Another was the annual bill to ratify the federal child labor amendment. Both are expected to be defeated.

A bill filed by Senator James P. Meehan (D) of Lawrence would require all contractors doing business for the State, counties, cities or towns to observe the five-day, 40-hour week in construction of public works. It was filed in behalf of the Massachusetts State Building and Construction Trade Council, of which Senator Meehan is an official.

Mr. Meehan filed another bill in behalf of this organization to levy an excise tax of 1 per cent on vacant property valued at more than $5000. Of several workmen's compensation bills filed, one by Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy would make workmen's compensation insurance compulsory for all employers, instead of elective.

Mansfield Final Acts Criticized

Repercussions to former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's final acts of transfer, appointment, promotion and salary increase, expected to add between $200,000 and $300,000 to the city's cost, rumbled through downtown political circles today as the Finance Commission decided to look into the matter.

It was the second time within a week that this investigating body had turned its sights on the former Mayor. The first occurred when the commission's lengthy report on snow removal costs to Boston under the Mansfield administration charged fraud and waste.

About 200 persons were affected by Mr. Mansfield's appointment swan song. Of this number, 150 were transferred or promoted. That means in most cases, that they were taken from posts paying up to $17 a week and given the status of day laborers at $5.00 a day—mostly under the Public Works Department.

Although no statement concerning reasons was made by the Finance Commission, it was intimated that Thomas H. Green, Civil Service Commissioner, has several hundred persons on his list who should have priority over those selected for benefits by Mr. Mansfield. Complaints have been received from many persons about the appointments, though whether from "have-nots" or disinterested citizens, could not be definitely determined.

State-Owned Plants Urged By Socialists

Bill Filed in Legislature Proposes to Take Over All Idle Factories

Approval Sought

A $10,000,000 state program to take up the employment slack through state operation of idle industrial plants was proposed to the Massachusetts Legislature today in a bill filed by the Socialist Party of Massachusetts.

The legislation was one of 15 Socialist proposals filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware Democrat and former Socialist, for Alfred Baker Lewis, secretary of the state Socialist Party.

Mr. Lewis explained a similar proposal for state industries was unsuccessfully urged in Wisconsin, despite the support of organized labor and some farmer groups.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor was not ready today to indicate its approval or disapproval of the Lewis plan. However, the proposal will be submitted to the federation's executive council for a vote before a legislative hearing is held.

Establishes Board

Under the Lewis program a State Production, Employment and Relief Board would be established in the State Department of Public Welfare. The board would have authority to purchase vacant plants, quarries, mines and other property in which to employ jobless persons. The prevailing union rate of wages would be paid in the state-operations industries.

Not only would the board have authority to sell the products to the workers but it would be empowered to sell the products on the open market. In addition the board could generate electricity, and sell everything necessary for maintaining an American standard of living.

Mr. Lewis envisioned the day when such a program would be self-sustaining, but said no such goal could be obtained immediately because of the necessity of taking over old and inefficient plants at first by the state. But in the long run, he said, the program would be the least expensive method of relieving unemployment.

However, it is hardly possible that the legislature will approve the program this year. The Socialist Party has had little success on Beacon Hill in past years and this plank in its legislative platform is being considered visionary by legislators.

Income Tax Plan

The party will continue this year its annual battle for an amendment to the state constitution to authorize a graduated income tax system.

In addition, legislation has been filed to increase greatly the income tax rates on profits from stock and real estate transfers, and other earnings outside of wages.

Public ownership of banks has also been proposed, as well as establishment of a University of Massachusetts. The State Department of Education is now conducting a study of a university proposal and is expected to report soon. Undoubtedly the Legislature will do nothing on the Socialist proposal until the department's report is made.

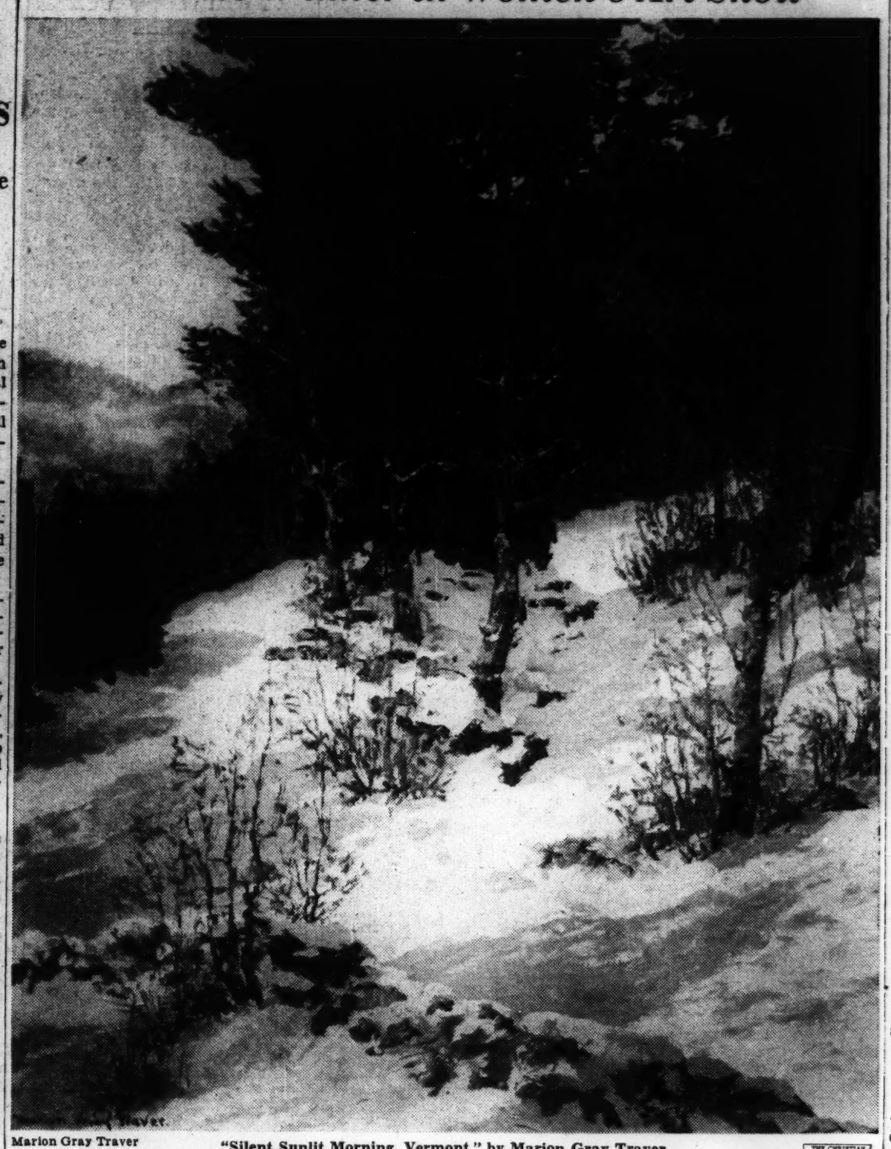
Legislation to prevent interference with peaceful picketing activities has been submitted once more by the Sicialist Party, as well as proposals to make easier municipal ownership of gas and electric plants.

One of the new proposals made by the party concerns local public welfare payments. Under the proposed legislation the State Treasurer would withhold a share of the state income tax receipts from any city or town whose public welfare officials fail to pay weekly to needy families at least $3 per member. This possibility will result in a spectacular hearing before the legislative committee on public welfare.

Cambridge to Blast Dump

City Councilor John Tierney of Cambridge said today that Mayor John W. Lyons had given permission to have the Smith Place dump dynamited, under the supervision of the fire department, as the only means of eliminating a constant burning of rubbish at the field.

A Prize Winner in Women's Art Show



Marion Gray Traver "Silent Sunlit Morning, Vermont," by Marion Gray Traver

This Painting Won the Celine Baekeland Prize of $150 for a Conservative American Landscape

Quinn Explains Why R. I. Expenses Have Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—Replying to charges that costs of operating the State government have mounted exorbitantly, Governor Quinn has offered to debate the issue and has given his views on why the State's expenses have risen in recent years.

The charges were leveled at the Democratic administration by Senator Alfred G. Chaffee in an address on the floor of the Senate last week. He cited Democratic campaign promises that expenses would be reduced and declared that, instead, costs had risen $8400 a day since the Democratic Party, in the interest of "economy," reorganized the State governmental machinery in 1936.

Governor Quinn pointed out that a large part of the increased expense was made necessary by increased facilities at the State institutions where annual costs are up $1,000,000. He estimated that additional expenses for unemployment relief, old age pensions and a State employees' retirement system added another $1,500,000 to the annual bill.

"Since I have been Governor," he said, "we have not added any useless appropriations and, in fact, we have cut expenses in many forms of ordinary governmental operation."

Laconia Plans Bonfire Of Used Christmas Trees

LACONIA, N. H., Jan. 10 (AP)—Laconia's Christmas trees will end in a blaze of glory watched by skiers from surrounding hills some night this week, reports William G. Hamilton Jr., waste collector.

Not wanting to see the once proud green trees become skeletons, Mr. Hamilton spent two days collecting them from Laconia residences and said he would arrange for the bonfire in a hollow near the skiing hills.

Low-Wage States Attacked by Casey

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 10

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts said today that "Massachusetts' factories face as equally serious competition from low-wage states at home as from the possibility of Czechoslovakian competition."

He called for immediate passage of the wage-hour bill "to protect Massachusetts' workers from cheap labor elsewhere."

Mr. Casey said State Department officials had assured him that so far as Czechoslovakia was concerned, the competition from cheaply made foreign shoes "soon would be virtually eliminated."

Religious Books In Bargain Sale

At 9 o'clock this morning hundreds of people were waiting anxiously at the doors of the American Baptist Publication Society Building to take advantage of the opening of a bargain sale of about 20,000 religious books. Most of the crowd was composed of ministers and theological students.

The sale is reported to be the only one of its kind in the country which has caused so much enthusiasm.

Nearly 4000 volumes were sold this morning.

Twelve Prizes Awarded Women Art Exhibitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—Twelve prizes amounting to $1300 have been awarded to entries in the forty-seventh annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors which will be on view at the American Fine Arts Galleries through Jan. 21. More than 800 members of the association submitted paintings or sculpture for the show, the committee accepting more than 300.

The three Anna Hyatt Huntington prizes for sculpture went to Lu Duble of New York, $250; Rosamond Sears of Weston, Mass., $150, and Beonne Boronda of New York, $100. Marion Gray Traver's "Silent Sunlight Morning, Vermont" won the $150 Celine Baekeland prize for painting and other artists who were awarded prizes included Rosalind Nirenberg of Albany, N. Y.; Mary E. Hutchinson of New York; Loretta Howard of Dayton, Ohio, and Jane M. Allen of Glenview, Ky.

Portraits, flowers and landscapes predominate in the show but there are some imaginative pictures including "Alabama Steel" with Negroes walking along a railroad track, "Old Man River" showing two Negro farm hands drifting on a Mississippi flood, and "Sunday Funnies" in which a parent reads to his children on a park bench.

C. I. O. Implies Plan to Widen Split in R. I.

Leaders Say Expulsion by A. F. of L. Forces Them to Form State Union

Still Co-operate

Definite Action Waits Only Official Notice of Expulsion From Federation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 10—Leaders of the Committee for Industrial Organization indicated today they would proceed to form a State Industrial Union Council, consisting of 16,000 C. I. O. members, as a result of expulsion of all C. I. O. unions by the State Federation of Labor on Saturday.

This is a step long deferred by C. I. O. leaders in the interests of labor union unity, but which they now regard as "necessary" in order to form a state-wide C. I. O. body to match that of the A. F. of L. unions.

Despite the severity of the Federation's action in ousting C. I. O. unions, at the written request of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., State leaders of both the Federation and the C. I. O. insist the two groups will continue to co-operate unofficially, although separate organizations will exist.

Rhode Island thus will become the second State in New England to set up a C. I. O. council, unless later developments upset present tendencies. Massachusetts formed such a council at a convention in Boston last November. Connecticut planned to do likewise, but dissension within the C. I. O. later caused the plans for a State convention to be recalled.

Await Official Notice

Formation of a C. I. O. council would be entrusted to an organizing committee headed by John Cavanaugh, of this city, organizer of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. The committee was formed last fall to co-ordinate C. I. O. unions of the State and prepare to call a state convention, in case the State Federation suspended or expelled the C. I. O. units, as urged even at that time by Mr. Green.

"We have received no official notice yet of the State Federation's action on Saturday," Mr. Cavanaugh said, "but when we do, we will check the whole story. I believe the setting up of a State council by the C. I. O. will now be necessary.

"I do not believe the action taken by the State Federation, however, represents the wishes of the rank and file of the unions of the federation. It's the same old dictatorship over again."

Referring to a second ruling of the Federation that A. F. of L. members must resign from office in Labor's Nonpartisan League, political arm of the C. I. O., Mr. Cavanaugh said: "It is questionable whether the A. F. of L. can legally order its members to withdraw from a nonpartisan political body. It is about the limit in the labor movement when national officers tell the rank and file what political organization they shall belong to."

Not to Halt Co-operation

Mr. Cavanaugh said the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket would continue to work with the C. I. O. in the Nonpartisan League, although the State Federation will be represented as formerly by its own legislative agent, Herbert L. Slater. The I. T. U. and State Federation of Labor each have about 12,000 members, and the C. I. O. "between 16,000 and 20,000," he said.

Similar views were expressed in Boston by Michael F. Widman Jr., New England director of the C. I. O. and chairman of the Massachusetts Industrial Union Council, who said:

"This action on the part of Mr. Green will not interefere with the co-operation of the two groups. Naturally, the federation leaders in Rhode Island couldn't do anything else (than suspend the C. I. O. unions), but the rank and file know where the order came from."

Officers of the federation who recently accepted office in the Nonpartisan League over the objections of Mr. Green include Joseph T. Cahir, vice-president of the federation and chairman of the league; and Albert Iannucillo, business agent of the barbers' union and treasurer of the league. Mr. Cahir has indicated he will now give up his position in the league.

Mr. Green sought in vain last fall to have the federation oust the C. I. O. unions and was equally unsuccessful in a dramatic last-minute move to prevent A. F. of L. members from uniting with the Nonpartisan League. When he threatened last week to revoke the charter of the federation, however, the state leaders capitulated and withdrew from all official association with the C. I. O. unions.

Jobs Foreseen on Way in Maine With Coming of New Factories

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10—Walter S. Wyman, who, as president of the Central Maine Power Company, issued a statement to stockholders this week, spoke encouragingly of Maine's chances for a quick upturn from the current recession. His statements concurred with others made recently by James W. Hook, president of the New England Council, who predicted an early upswing for New England in the level of business.

"There are some indications," said Mr. Wyman, "that general business in our territory, at least, has reached a bottom and will begin to pick up very shortly. Orders received by manufacturers in some lines are improving; mills that have been shut down are either starting up or getting ready to start, and for the past two weeks there has been a considerably more hopeful feeling among the various manufacturers."

He mentioned particularly the coming of a new shoe factory employing 200 at Augusta, the opening of a linoleum factory at Lisbon which will employ 200, and a Rockland business manufacturing a product from seaweed.

"During the past six months a good many manufacturers have expressed an unusual amount of interest in Maine as a possible location, and some are actively seeking a suitable location here," he said.

Such encouraging predictions for the new year are likely to be good news to Maine's jobless, who, according to the voluntary unemployment census, numbered 43,864 on Nov. 20. The figure represented 5.5 per cent of the population, but of them 6050 were employed on relief projects of the WPA or the NYA, or else were members of CCC camps. The CCC is proving particularly popular in Maine, and the State's eight camps are filled to capacity. At re-enrollment periods, when vacancies sometimes occur, town officials have been advised to recommend only applicants of the highest type; for the demand is such as to permit careful selection of candidates.

Any encouraging industrial news will doubtless be cheerfully heard, too, by the Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission, where already more than 5000 claims have been filed.

Rules and regulations which shut out from compensation those who quit work voluntarily, those who are released on account of unsatisfac-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

New England Leaders Hold Little Hope for Flood Pacts

New Englanders in Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—Several New England Senators expressed privately today the belief that hope for congressional approval of flood-control compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys was blasted at least for this session.

They cited as contributing factors to support their opinion:

1. The Federal Power Commission's report to Congress today condemning the compacts as violating three federal acts—the Water Power Act of 1920; the Public Utilities Act of 1935, and the Flood-Control Act of 1936;

2. The pending "little TVA" bill providing for establishment of seven regional planning districts in the country, which the power commission favored in its report;

3. Action by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, in delaying consideration of the compacts last week by demanding "they be passed over."

4. Disagreement among New Englanders themselves as to the merits of the compacts—several members of the House and at least one Senator are opposed to approval of the compacts;

5. Recommendation of the Power Commission that Congress grant advance consent to the compacts "without power features" as contained in a resolution introduced by Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts.

A National Issue

The Power Commission report declared the New England compacts comprised an issue of "national importance, involving not only any future measures that may be adopted for regional planning and other de-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

U. S. Aid for Jews Seen by Rabbi Wise

In an attack on anti-Semitic policies in Europe, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York predicted last night that the United States would protect the Jews against oppression in Roumania. He spoke at a convention of the New England council of the American Jewish Congress at the Hotel Bradford.

Dr. Wise said he believed that "this great wrong" would not go "unchallenged by our country." He stated that Jewish oppression in Germany and Roumania was a battle of autocracy against democracy, and declared that he would not remain silent while Jews "in any land are defrauded or degraded."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The New Gossoon," by George Shiels. Presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players. Featuring Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields, F. J. McCormick, Maureen Delany, May Craig and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. 8:30. Matinees: Thursday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Boston—
"A Damsel in Distress," featuring Fred Astaire, George Burns and Gracie Allen. 10 a. m.; 1:04, 4:08, 7:12, 10:10. Also "Tarzan's Revenge," with Glenn Morris and Eleanor Holm. 11:40 a. m.; 2:52, 5:54, 9.

Keith Memorial—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye. 10:17 a. m., 1:21, 4:25, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Ethel Waters with Eddie Mallory and his swing band, and their "Swing Harlem Swing" revue.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
"Love on Toast," with Stella Ardler, John Payne and Isabel Jewell. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Paramount: 9, 11:20 a. m., 1:40, 4:05, 6:25, 8:45. Also "Missing Witness," with John Litel, Dick Purcell and Jean Dale. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55.

Scollay and Modern—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m.; 12:20, 3:30, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," with Phil Regan, Ann Dvorak, Tamara and Henry Armetta. Scollay: 11:30 a. m.; 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Modern 10:50 a. m.; 2, 5:10, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

University—
Robert Montgomery in "Live, Love and Learn." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "First Lady," featuring Kay Francis. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"Charlie Chan on Broadway," featuring Warner Oland. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
Simone Simon, Walter Winchell and Ben Bernie in "Love and Hisses." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage: Ella Logan, Tex Jim Lewis and his cowboys, Allen and Kent, The Ghessis, and others.

Tremont—
Clark Gable and Jean Harlow in "China Seas." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Woman Chases Man," featuring Miriam Hopkins. 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35.

Hub—
Sally Eilers in "Lady Behave!" with Neil Hamilton. 9:30 a. m.; 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Non-Stop New York," with Anna Lee and John Loder. 10:50 a. m.; 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

South Station—
"A Man Without a Country," Mickey Mouse, "The Alpine Climber," "Star Reporter in Hollywood," latest news reels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Silent Banner," featuring Richard Arlen. 1, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "First Lady," with Kay Francis. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Exeter—
"Prescription for Romance," with Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:25, 6:20, 9:15.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Reginald Boardman, pianist, assisted by the Pro Arte Woodwind Ensemble. Louis Speyer, oboe; Boaz Piller, bassoon; Rosario Mazzeo, clarinet, and Willem Valkenier, French horn. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza—
Concert given under the auspices of the Music Lovers' Club of Boston. 10:45 a. m.

The Pasquier Trio, and a New Piano Sonata

The Pasquier Trio from Paris returned to Boston yesterday to give a concert at the Hotel Vendome under the auspices of the Boston Flute Players Club. Also listed on the roster of artists for the day were Georges Laurent, musical director of the club, and Jesús María Sanromá, who were scheduled to give a first Boston performance to Hindemith's Sonate (1936) for flute and pianoforte. As Mr. Laurent was unable to appear, Mr. Sanromá played instead Hindemith's Third Piano Sonata, of the same year, unheard previously in Boston. The Pasquiers played Schubert's Trio in B flat, Martinů's in C major, and Mozart's Divertissement in E flat.

The Schubert Trio is characteristically lyrical, the Mozart Divertissement typically felicitous, but neither work represents its composer at his highest inspiration, and both are of generous length and not without moments of tedium. They were played with sympathy, unanimity and sensitiveness to style.

The Martinů Trio is also characteristic, but more of the nineteen-twenties than of the composer whose name is signed to it. Like other works of his that we have heard, it is marked by a great deal of bustling which does not conceal its essential sterility. There are moments of great agitation which give way suddenly to quiet passages that are no more interesting. The material consists of series of notes which do not assume the line of a true theme. There is in the slow movement one theme of folk character, but little use is made of it. One always gets the impression in listening to the music of Martinů that it is descriptive, even when it pretends to be absolute. It invariably sounds like a football game or the ceremony of presenting a flag.

The Hindemith Sonata No. 3 is another matter altogether. It is not only scholarly but vital. Its material is pregnant, its form clear, its development organic. The first movement is full of energy, there is a lively and amusing scherzo, a brief slower movement which avoids Teutonic sentimentality, and a fugal conclusion brilliantly worked out. Mr. Sanromá gave the work a masterly performance, overcoming its tremendous technical problems to reveal its structure and power. He was justly accorded spontaneous and prolonged applause. L. A. S.

The Helsinki University Chorus

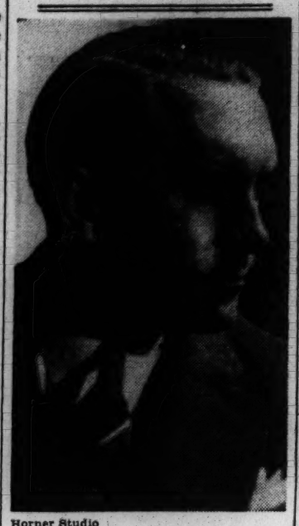
With a program which listed 19 items, the Helsinki University Chorus, Martti Turunen conductor, sang its way to a well earned triumph yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, before an audience which left few vacant seats.

Those who had heard this group week before last, when it assisted the Boston Symphony Orchestra, were, in a measure, prepared for the entertainment that the Finnish visitors offered. What they were not prepared for, possibly, was the excellence in detail which these young men exhibited. Nuance, breath control and diction were of professional standard.

Opening their program with a beautifully arranged version of "The Star Spangled Banner," sung with better diction than it is commonly accorded, the group proceeded to extol its own land in "Hail, Suomi, My Native Land," by Genetz, in which clarity of tone was outstanding. Insistence on the part of the audience brought as encores "Prokko," by Tornudd, an amusing patter song; "Tullallaa," by Maasalo; "My Heart's Song" and "Burning Island," by Sibelius; "Summer Evening" and "Cradle Song," by Palmgren, and the Finnish national anthem. This commentator would also have been glad of a repetition of Tornudd's "Conjuration" (Loitsu) in which occurred a crescendo such as has seldom been heard from a singing group in Symphony Hall. In "My Heart's Song" the group turned to the opposite end of the dynamic arc, and revealed some pianissimi of great beauty and sensitiveness.

Mr. Virkkunen, who was heard in the baritone solo portion of "The Origin of Fire" when it was presented by Dr. Koussevitzky ten days ago, came forward again as soloist in "The Missing Boat," by the able conductor of the chorus, a work of singular attractiveness, from both melodic and harmonic viewpoints. Tenor solo parts were sung by Alfons Almi and Viljo Lehtinen, each of whom disclosed a voice of appealing quality. With its ability to sing English, nowhere better evidenced than in the encore of "Tuutulaulu" (Cradle Song) with its interesting device in pedal point on the dominant, the chorus established a definite claim to virtuosity. Furthermore, not a score was visible during the afternoon. G. M. S.

The Arts in Boston



Horner Studio

Russell Ames Cook

Who Will Direct the Second of His Saturday Morning Junior Concerts in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Jan. 15

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N.H. Girls' Home Turns Down Fund From Race Track

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 10—Although the Rev. Charles P. MacGregor of Pembroke, a trustee of the Golden Rule Farm for Boys at Franklin, came out several weeks ago with the suggestion that the farm refuse its share of the charity fund received by Gov. Francis P. Murphy from Rockingham Park Race Track, the New Hampshire W. C. T. U.'s Boylston Home for Girls in this city has become the first organization to actually turn down the funds.

The money from the "charity days" at the track was turned over to Governor Murphy for distribution. With the aid of an advisory committee, he worked out a plan. Then the Rev. Mr. MacGregor launched his attack, pointing out he did not think it becoming of an institution pledged to the building of character to accept funds raised by a character-destroying enterprise. He also pointed out that the license of the race track would come up for renewal or termination at the next session of the State Legislature.

The Boylston Home had been allotted $120. The trustees of the Home recommended the money not be accepted and the officers of the state W. C. T. U. approved the recommendation.

Governor Murphy has made no statement in regard to this stand or the statement by the Rev. Mr. MacGregor. Bishop John Dallas of the Episcopal Diocese of New Hampshire, who was a member of the Governor's advisory committee, said he thought of the money as coming from Governor Murphy, while Bishop John Peterson of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester, also a member of the advisory committee, offered no defense for the race track, but expressed the opinion it was much better for the money to go to charities than elsewhere.

Worcester Police To Learn Methods Taught by G-Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10—Chief Thomas F. Foley plans establishment of a Police Academy at which the 400 officers and patrolmen of Worcester will receive intensive training in the modern and scientific methods of crime detection as practised by federal agents.

The Academy will open some time in May after Sergt. Frederick J. Maloney has completed the three-month course at the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Police Academy which opens this week.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs. Also recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Forg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Chinese Prints. Through Jan. 24.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of color illustrations from Grimm's Fairy Tales, by Madalyn Joyce. Through Jan. 21.

Children's Museum — Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Nativity set from Italy.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Chinese paintings, flowers and children.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Germanic Museum—Georg Jensen, Danish silver. Through Jan. 11. Paintings from permanent collections, also paintings by Louis Corinth. Through Feb. 10.

Business Men's Art Club—Exhibition of members' paintings in windows: 42 Franklin St., 141 Federal St., 502 Boylston St., and 1316 Beacon St.

Boston City Club—Etchings by Samuel Chamberlain of Marblehead. Through Jan. 28.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Paintings by artists under the Federal Art Project of the Massachusetts WPA. Through Jan. 8.

Rand Galleries—Exhibit of paintings and prints.

Doll & Richards—Dry points, portraits and landscapes by Cadwallader Washburn. Through Jan. 22.

Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)—Paintings and drawings from Bakst to the present day of the Ballet.

Boston Public Library—Drawings from memory and motion pictures. Through Jan. 15.

Children's Art Center—Exhibition of paintings by William Cornell Carney. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Constance Bigelow, lithographs by Prentiss Taylor and paintings by William H. Littlefield. Through Jan. 22.

Goodman-Walker—Water colors and drawings by Berthe Morisot. Through Jan. 25.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by Donald Gordon Squier.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of work by Elizabeth Piiutti-Barth.

Vose Galleries—Water colors by Oscar Strobel. French paintings by the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century. Through Jan. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portraits by Elmer W. Greene, Jr. Through Jan. 22.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Ludlow War Referendum Opposed in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 10 (AP)—A substantial majority of about 1500 people attending a Y. M. C. A. lecture here yesterday indicated by a show of hands that they oppose the Ludlow Referendum which proposes to take away from Congress the power to declare war and to decide the question by popular vote.

Blake A. Hoover, general secretary the local Y. M. C. A., called for a show of hands after an illustrated lecture by Julien Bryan, March of Time photographer. The Ludlow referendum is scheduled to come up for consideration in Congress today.

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B. & A. 14 Years Without Fatality

Safety of local transportation mediums was emphasized today by what is said to be a world record for safety set by the Boston & Albany Railroad as part of the New York Central System. According to F. E. Williamson, president of the New York Central, the roads comprising the system have operated for 14 consecutive years without a passenger fatality in a train accident. Mr. Williamson estimated that the lines ran a total of 43,472,290,150 passenger miles during that period.

It may be recalled that the Boston Elevated Railway for a number of years has won the Nicholas Brady medal for safety which is awarded annually to city transit systems with the best record of safety.

Gov. Murphy Silent On Political Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Concord, N. H., Jan. 10

Uncertainty continued in state political camps today as Gov. Francis P. Murphy gave no indication that he would make any announcement concerning his plans for the coming campaign for some months.

The Governor, who is conceded to hold the key to the political situation here, is apparently content to wait. Observers have pointed out that the chief executive has nothing to lose and possibly much to gain by this policy of silence.

Barrows Opposes Preferential Rail Rates for South

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 10 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine today sought "concerted and militant" aid from other New England governors to combat what he termed a "suspected and reported 'deal'" whereby the President would give the South what he described as "preferential rail rates" for wage-hour bill support.

Republican Governor Barrows, in a prepared statement he said he based on "generally accepted and accredited reports emanating from the national capitol," asserted the "scheme" would mean "the ruin of industrial New England."

"To me," Governor Barrows declared, "it seems hardly conceivable that the President would resort to such a 'below the belt' stab as he must know this would be."

Governor Barrows added that a petition to the "Interstate Commerce Commission by Southern governors for "preferential" rail rates had been generally recognized as "most destructive to Northern industries and employees as well."

Governor Barrows said Northern interests, knowing the I. C. C. to be a quasi-judicial body, "had every confidence that it would not be subjected to Administration influence."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 11

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Bay State Schools Plan Program For U. S. Constitution

Massachusetts schools will hold exercises for the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution on June 14, the sesquicentennial observance committee has just announced.

A request has been made by the United States commission to designate the week of Jan. 11-18 as special preparation week for an essay contest planned in every public high school in the state; the first prize in each school to be announced Feb. 22, and the winning essay from each state, March 16, when they will be forwarded to the national committee.

Each winning essayist will be presented with a medal at the June graduation exercises by the Massachusetts commission. James G. Reardon, commissioner of education, announced that a bulletin prepared by his educational committee would be in the hands of school superintendents soon. It will contain remarks on the Constitution, information on the commissions' work as approved by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, significant dates, essay rules, a description of Massachusetts' share of framing the Constitution, and a bibliography.

Breen Appointed To Supplies Job

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today announced that he had reached into the real estate field to fill one of the most important posts in his new administration on School street . . . that of superintendent of supplies, carrying with it a salary of $7500, by appointing John A. Breen, treasurer of the Nordblom Housing Corporation and vice-president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

Mr. Breen will succeed D. Frank Doherty, who resigned last Saturday after more than two years in office. The new appointee will be sworn in this afternoon.

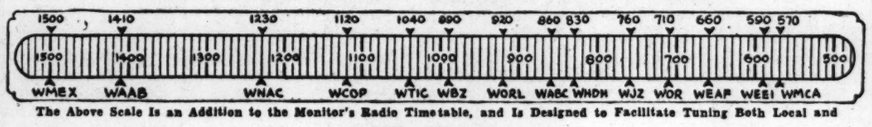
Y. M. C. A. School Session Planned

Courses of informal education will be presented by the winter session of the Y. M. C. A. Association School, according to an announcement just issued by Charles H. Whitaker, director of the school. This "Y" activity is open to the public as well as members of the association.

Some of the courses include economic buying, study in photography, choral singing, work with stained glass, and auto driving.

Classes will meet at the Huntington Avenue branch on weekday evenings for two months beginning the week of Jan. 17.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "New Horizons"	News commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Musical program	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Network speaker	Talk, H. W. Van Loon	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Barry Wood; orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Fascism in America"	Piano and organ
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Rinehart's "Tish";	"Melody Puzzles";	Burns and Allen: Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	sketches; orchestra	Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	Symphonic Melodies
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	'Grand Hotel": dra-	Richard Crooks; Vera	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Message to Motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	Brodsky; quartet; orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:00 Theater: "Enter	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
9:15 Madame," with	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	M. Morrill's Orchestra
9:30 Grace Moore and	ductor; Dr. Neil Car-	Phil Spitalny and His	Vic Erwin's Musical	Amateur Hour
9:45 Basil Rathbone	thers, talk	Girls; soloist	Cartoons; variety	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady: soloists;	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Brave New World':	Nat. Forum: "Taxes,"	"For Men Only": inter-	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	Rep. Maury Maverick	views; music	Pageant of Melody: so-	Jimmie McHale's Orch
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	loist; Henry Weber's	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Orchestra	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orch	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orch	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 What's New	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm: orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Charm Mirror"	Musical Timetable
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club": pop-	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists	"Widder Jones": sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan": sketch	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence: organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15 Magazine of Air	Musicale	Backstage Wife: sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Home Economist	Recorded orchestra	Marblehead program
11:45 Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature: Noonday	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Revue: music	Agriculture series	"The O'Neills"	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan": sketch.	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Treasures in Melody	Perley Stevens's Orch.
1.45 Hollywood in Person	Eunice Norton, pianist.	Marimba Melodies	Voice of Experience	Vocal duo
2:00 "Merrymakers": or.	Vocal trio	"Musical Roundup"	N. E. Conservatory pre-	"Classical Album"
2:15 "The O'Neills"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	sents piano recital	"Classical Album"
2:30 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	"Pioneers": sketch
2:45 School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Stage Door Memories	"Pioneers": sketch
3:00 News Service	"The Consumer Comes	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 Studio speaker	First"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Voters' program	"The Consumer Comes	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Children's symphony	First"	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Children's symphony	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Between Bookends.	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Studio speaker	orch.; sports	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Music; commentator	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies: or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Concert trio	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Dorothy Thompson	"Thru the Years"	Dramatized news	Joan Stuart, songs
7:45 "Second Husband"	NBC vocal recital	Voice, organ, violin	J. Livingston's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love": dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.,	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Unemploy. comp. talk
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done": drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch	News commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	NBC Night Club	guest artists; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game.	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers": quartet.	Ross: soloists; orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Republican meeting: ad-	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Symphonic Strings"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 Popular vocalists	dress, Frank Knox	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Symphonic Strings"	Perley Stevens's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Organ lecture-recital	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Larry Lee's Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Michael Zarin's Orch.	Larry Lee's Orch	"Road to Fame"

Social Security

(Continued from Page 9)

from $34.59 in August, 1936, to $36.87 in June, 1937.

Vermont received $498,305, allotted as follows: Old-age assitance, $316,584; aid to blind, $14,419; and in dependent children, $28,082; unemployment compensation administration, $50,240; maternal and child health and welfare services, $50,835, and public health work, $38,145.

Old-age benefit taxes yielded, $337,595, and taxes on employers of eight or more, $47,555. Vermont was credited with a balance of $660,644. The board estimated that 44,000 wage-earners were covered by unemployment compensation. Other facts: 3869 received age assistance in June; average age payments ranged from $11.19 in July, 1936, to $12 in June, 1937. Aid to dependent children: Average payment per family ranged from $17.34 in February, 1937, to $19.97 in August, 1936.

Maine received $888,131, allotted as follows: old age asistance, $358,215; aid to blind, $121,974; aid to dependent children, $178,684; unemployment compensation administration, $92,463; maternal and child health and welfare services, $76,186; and public health work, $60,609.

Age benefit taxes yielded $785,731 and taxes on employers of eight or more, $104,092. Maine was credited with a balance of $1,860,889. The board estimated that 132,000 wage earners were covered by unemployment compensation. Other facts; 3674 received old assistance in June; average age payments ranged from $19.87 in July, 1936, to $20.09 in September, 1936. Aid to dependent children: average payment per family ranged from $35.54 in July, 1936, to $36.99 in April, 1937.

Rhode Island Board To Decide Minimum Wages in Laundries

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10 (AP)—A minimum wage board to study and recommend a basic pay for women and minors in the laundry and dry cleansing industries in Rhode Island has just been appointed by Thomas F. McMahon, state director of labor.

The board within 60 days must submit to Mr. McMahon its findings on which a minimum wage order can be issued by the director following public hearings.

A preliminary survey of 73 laundry and dry cleansing companies in Rhode Island by the Department of Labor's division of women and children has noted that a wage as low as 10 or 15 cents an hour is paid some women and minor employees in those industries.

Mr. McMahon declared about 12 per cent of the women and minor employees are paid less than 25 cents an hour, and 41 per cent earn less than 30 cents.

OLDEST and LARGEST in WEST VA.

Royal Fur Co.

Charleston, W. Va.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The good old shirtwaist is back with a bang! Remember? The little blouses you used to wear all tucked carefully into your skirt, that were all starched up as crisp as a French fried potato, no less. In somewhat different patterns, to be sure. But, nevertheless, they come under the heading of shirtwaists. And they're not only to be worn under your suit . . . but they've been designed so that you wear them just for the shirtwaist itself. That is, they're made up in all-over patterns; some with little stars flickering all over them, some of linen, others of silk. In white and loads of pastel colors. And it's one way of emphasizing the fact that you want your waistline where it belongs . . . right in the middle, neither above nor below!

Dunhill Fashions Are Pretty Slick

Speaking of keeping the waistline up where it belongs reminds us of Kay Dunhill fashions . . . they often have that shirtwaist and skirt look about them. And, despite the fact that they're inexpensive, and fit into the most meager clothes allowance very nicely, there's always a look about them that is synonymous with quality. Filene's features this designer's clothes, and even had a Kay Dunhill style show last Saturday! At the moment the spotlight is on her resort dresses . . . but even though you may never come near the sands of Bermuda, there's no reason in the world why you can't work some of these frocks into your stay-at-home moments. Plenty of them, in fact. Personally, we think they're pretty slick when worn as house dresses . . . but don't let us lead you astray with that remark. For we're one of the women who maintain that even though a woman is necessarily busy from morning until night with nothing but household duties, there's no reason why she should wear those kitchenylooking dresses that make her look as if she's about to get down and scrub the floor at any minute! Particularly easy to climb into in the morning would be her cotton dress that has a couple of pockets, and short sleeves and a matching collar. It zips right down to the kick pleat, which will allow for a little more room when you take your stance with the broom! In white on navy, green or wine background. For $4. But that pink linen coat in a sort of shaggy spun weave, with contrasting buttons, is the one we'd like to own. Utterly simple, with a cunning little turn-over collar, and trick flap pocket effects on the bodice. On the sports side . . . for $8.50. All on the fourth floor in the "Thrift Avenue Resort Corner."

Serving Utensil That Holds Heat

How many times have you served a sizzling hot steak, only to find that by the time it reached the table and a few people had been served that it was practically lukewarm, and most uninteresting? All because the serving dish simply wouldn't hold heat! That's where a Wagner Magnalite sizzling platter comes in, for, being a new alloy of the highest purity, light, strong and durable, it has a way of absorbing heat instantly, and not only that, but of storing it up and actually holding it! The removable serving handles act as a table pad. There's a larger platter . . . the Host-Platter . . . that enables the maidless hostess to serve the whole dinner from one platter. There are two or more vegetable compartments, which means that you save dishes . . . and surely that ought to interest whoever it is in your family who has the dishwashing job. A grand gift, and an item that is almost a necessity in the home of a true gourmet! And not expensive . . . prices vary according to the size of the platter. There are various Wagner Magnalite ware cooking utensils, too . . . and if B. F. Macy hasn't them on hand, they can easily be ordered.

Some Attractive Items Elsewhere

Addenda: Cutest little black hats at Conrad's. The kind that perk up a winter outfit at this point when you view every cruise-showing with envy. Black with inserts of vivid colors, toques with bands of colored ribbon and that sort of thing. For $5.95. Ruffle curtains at Chandler's for $1.68 now. A limited edition in marquisette, but a real buy. Some of those Londonderry mufflers we were telling you about at Christmas time are now only $2.35, at Slattery's, in case you missed them. That ombre chiffon evening gown at The Opportunity Shop is really something. And for so little! And don't forget, this is the week that Mr. Paul, of Charles of the Ritz, will be in town. With ideas for cruise coiffures and new ways for spring hair-dos.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

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New Era for Planter Seen In Centrifugal Cotton Gin

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A new type cotton gin which engineers assert is capable of quadrupling the production of ginned cotton and increasing its value between $5 and $10 a bale, has been constructed and patented by Frank H. Watson of Bridgeport, Conn., and Jonesboro, Ark.

The Watson gin is as different from the machine invented by Eli Whitney as cotton is from coal. The old-style gin uses saw teeth and spikes to seize the cotton fiber and pull it through narrow slots leaving the seeds behind. But this process also breaks the fiber, and as the price of cotton in world markets is determined by length of fiber among other things, cotton ginned by present methods suffers a decrease in value.

Furthermore, if there happen to be several farmers lined up waiting their turn at the gin (and Mr. Watson says he has seen as many as 150 in line at a time) those with extra-fine grade cotton have their ginned product ruined through inclusion of considerable poor fibers left in the machine by earlier arrivals. The Whitney gin never runs clean, says Mr. Watson, and the cotton buyer grades each bale on the length of the shortest fibers.

Protested Injustice

Mr. Watson, former cotton buyer for Alexander Eccles of Liverpool, Eng., objected to the injustice of such grading and determined to do something about it. At that time he was also busy as the owner of a 12,000-acre plantation. But when the depression came, it wiped out his equity in cotton land. Further, where he had once been one among a few really expert cotton buyers, now "the woods were full of them."

Since 1929, there has been plenty of time to work on a better cotton gin. He constructed one to separate fiber from seeds by using centrifugal force. The cotton bolls are dumped in at one end and automatically fed at uniform speed to a revolving belt traveling 3500 to 4000 feet a minute. Tiny steel hooks jerk the fiber from the seeds, which, when they reach the top of the revolving belt's orbit, find they cannot negotiate the curve and are thrown aside tangentially to fall by gravity to the bottom of the machine where an endless belt carries them out. The fiber, collecting on the belt, is removed by a blast of air continually blowing at one point of the belt's orbit. It collects in a compressor and comes out the business end of the machine like so much cotton batting.

Inasmuch as this system involves considerable blowing and cleaning in the process of separating fiber from seed, the ginned product is cleaner than at present, which means that expensive cleaning apparatus now needed for further processing, no longer will be necessary. The Watson centrifugal cotton gin cleans as it gins. It is said to be the only gin which will reject everything from dirt to monkey wrenches and jack knives—a faculty very much to be desired in machinery like this.

Official Inspection

When Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, delegated S. H. McCrory, chief engineer of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, to inspect the new product, one of the surprises turned out to be a demonstration of ginning cotton staple two inches in length, something the old gin fails to do satisfactorily. "It was easy to see," said Mr. Watson, "that the men from Washington were much impressed."

Assisting the inventor in changing his ideas into machinery is Henry Z. Gora, plant engineer of the Jennings Valve Company. Mass production of gins is not expected until spring. At present there are about 40,000 gins in America. But inasmuch as one centrifugal type gin will do the work of four Whitney machines, no more than 10,000 will be needed at most. Mr. Watson expects to manufacture the parts in Bridgeport and assemble the gins in the South. These will be leased to ginning concerns.

Because of the far-reaching effects the new gin may have on the industry, details of the invention have been closely guarded. The model now completed is more than six feet high, five feet long and 20 inches wide. The regular machine will be four times as wide and will turn out 2000 pounds of cotton an hour. The capacity of present gins is around 500 pounds.

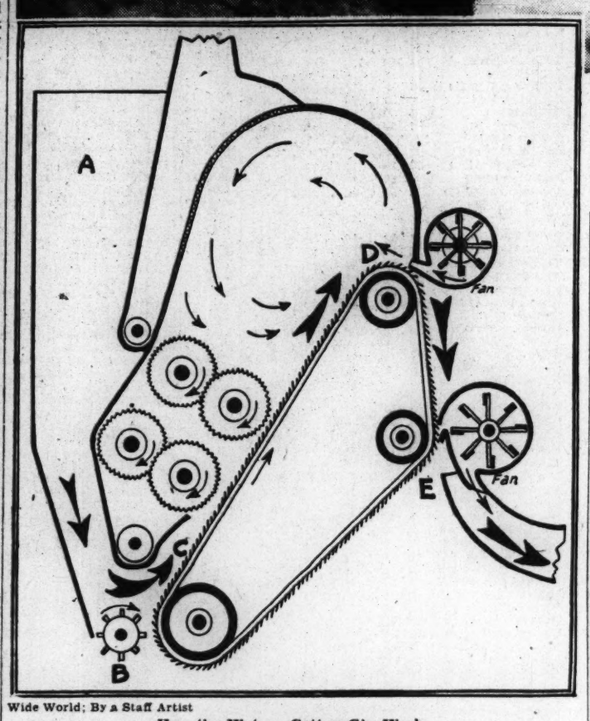
In addition to faster, cleaner production, the new machine while separating seeds from fiber does not in any way shorten the latter. Expert patent advice led the inventor to secure patent rights in 23 foreign countries, "every nation where cotton could be ginned economically," he said.

Machine Produces More and Better Cotton

Model at Work

New-Type Cotton Gin Which Employs Centrifugal Force to Separate the Fiber From the Seeds

(Inset) Frank Watson, Inventor of the Gin, Holding a Spiked Leather Belt Which Plays an Important Part in the Ginning



Wide World; By a Staff Artist

How the Watson Cotton Gin Works

Cotton Bolls Are Placed in the Gin Hopper at A, Fed to Spike-Studded Belt by Separator Wheel B. Belt Moving 3500 Feet a Minute Carries Cotton and Seeds to Point Where Seeds, Which Are Heavier, Fail to Negotiate the Curve and Are Flung Back Into the Series of Cogs Which Carry Them Again to the Belt Until All Fiber Is Removed. Fan at D Blows Cotton Against Spikes in Belt, Holding It Firmly in Place Until It Reaches Another Fan at Point E, Which Blows the Light Fiber Out of Gin

Minimum Wage In Laundry Work Proposed in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10—With minimum wage scales established in the jewelry and garment and allied industries, a new board named by Thomas F. McMahon, Director of Labor, will meet at 7:30 tonight at the State House to set a suitable pay scale and arrange certain working conditions for women and minors in the laundry and dry cleansing industries.

The board, which will present its report within 60 days, includes Walter W. Goff, attorney and member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, chairman; the Rev. William C. Meehan, of the Providence College department of business administration, and Prof. Philip Taft of the Brown University economics department, all representing the public.

C. Stanley Kinney of the Colonial Laundries of Pawtucket, Gordon Harley of the Harley Brothers Laundry, Pawtucket, and James Hennessey of the Hennessey Laundry Co., Providence, will represent the employers; and Mrs. Catherine Burgess, an employee of a cleansing and dyeing plant, Miss Harriet May, an employee of a laundry firm, and Miss Sophie Padien, employed by a linen supply company, will represent employees.

A preliminary survey of 73 laundry and dry cleansing companies in Rhode Island by the Department of Labor's Division of Women and Children noted that a wage as low as 10 or 15 cents an hour is paid some women and minor employees in those industries.

Mr. McMahon declared about 12 per cent of the women and minor employees are paid less than 25 cents an hour, and 41 per cent earn less than 30 cents.

Port of Boston Closed Year With $46,162,690 Collections

Log of the Port of Boston

May "carried" December, to speak figuratively of the collection of duties in the Massachusetts Customs District for 1937, according to figures released today at the Custom House.

In the first six months of the year, the collections were so large that Boston became "A Million Dollar Port"—an average of $1,000,000 weekly having been taken in at the Custom House. The last six months were less fruitful but the "spring" carried the "fall," and the calendar year closed with collections of $46,162,690, a gain of nearly $8,000,000 over the 1936 collections of $38,353,989 in 1936.

Cement Imports

More than $3,000,000 of the duties collected at Boston in 1937 was for the importation of 69,587,931 pounds of Portland cement, the bulk of which came from Belgium, at a tariff of 4½ cents a hundredweight. This is nearly double the quantity imported two years ago and the additional trafic is credited to the reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Belgium. In 1936, the total imports were about 67,000,000 pounds, but in 1935 they were 33,145,192 pounds.

Contributors to Boston's supply of cement in 1937 were: Belgium, 61,161,354 pounds; England, 577,243 pounds; the Netherlands, 6,305,700 pounds; Yugoslavia, 676,390 pounds; Germany, 867,244 pounds. In addition, Belgium shipped 33,720 pounds of white non-staining cement to Boston and England sent 240,306 pounds, both dutiable at 6 cents a hundredweight.

Export Trade

Boston's export trade—as diversified as New England's famous variety of products—included last week such odd items as a complete fire alarm system for the city of Sao Paulo, in Brazil, packed in 82 crates and 35 cases and a samovar for Mrs. James J. Storrow, at Bermuda. Even Boston's famed baked beans came into the export picture when 1000 cartons of canned pork and beans were exported last week to Canada via steamer.

Name Changed

Along with all the rest of the changes that are rapidly "modernizing" the port, is a change in name of the Export Steamship Corporation which operates American flag ships in the passenger and freight trade between Boston, New York and the Mediterranean. The company officially became the American Export Lines this week.

Finland Excursion

The annual "excursion" from Boston to Finland is assured for 1938, with announcement by the Cunard White Star Line that the steamer Lancastria is to sail from Boston May 22. Calls at six European ports are scheduled, terminating at Helsingfors, June 4. The route is to be through the scenic 60-mile-long Kiel Canal. Latvians making the cruise may leave the ship at Memel, proceed to Riga by rail and arrive in time for the Latvian National Singing Festival, June 18-20.

Leon Stone

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

McKenna, assistant collector, is acting collector.

A persistent report today said Postmaster General James A. Farley had called Mr. McGrath by phone last night, offering him the position, and that Mr. McGrath had accepted.

Two other Bostonians came up for discussion at a meeting of Democratic leaders following the Jackson Day dinner at the Copley Plaza, Frederick R. Sullivan, former chairman and present member of the Boston School Committee, and Edward M. Gallagher, former president of the Boston City Council and formerly city councilor from Ward 22, Brighton.

The Political aces at the powwow were understood to include Senator David I. Walsh, Gov. Charles F. Hurley and James Roosevelt, son of the President and prominent factor behind Administration decisions in Massachusetts. The group is understood to have decided to support Mr. McGrath for the $8000-a-year federal plum.

Mr. McGrath resides in Caspian Way, Dorchester, and has always lived in Boston. Educated in the Edward Everett Grammar School and Dorchester High School, he went into the real estate business. First political training was obtained in the Dorchester wards. In 1915 he was elected to the House of Representatives from old Ward 20. In 1926 he became a member of the City Council, serving twice as president of the Council in subsequent terms.

Stanch support of former Governor Curley when he was running for office of Governor won for Mr. McGrath the election as Democratic state chairman, a position in which he has qualified as one of the most aggressive of Democratic leaders.

Order Calling Bickford Filed

An order of Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford requiring Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service, to explain his recent alleged aspersions upon members of the General Court was referred by that body to the Joint Committee on Rules today.

In a talk before the Worcester Chamber of Commerce, last week, Mr. Bickford told his listeners, according to reports, that certain members of the Legislature could be bought for anything from $100 to a pound of tea.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate and chairman of the Rules Committee, announced that the committee would meet in a few days to discuss procedure. It is also understood that the Casey order will be drastically revised so that Mr. Bickford will be confined solely to substantiating the bribery allegation.

The radio editor, reached at his office today, declined to comment on the acceptance of his challenge.

"I suggest that Mr. Bickford appear before the Rules Committee and produce witnesses and evidence to substantiate the statements he has made," Governor Hurley said today. "There is no controversy between Mr. Bickford and myself."

The Yankee Network editor has described the Governor as "Public Masquerader Number One."

Senator Casey's order read in full as follows:

"Ordered that the General Court request Leland C. Bickford to appear forthwith before the Committee on Rules of the Senate and the Committee on Rules of the House and explain why he is issuing certain allegedly false and misleading statements in the public press relating to certain public officials of the Commonwealth, including members of the General Court, particularly certain statements alleged to have been made by him in the city of Worcester on Jan. 6, in the current year, before the Worcester Rotary Club.

"In the event that said Bickford fails to comply with such request, the said committee is hereby authorized to require, by summons, such attendance and testimony and the production of books and papers pertaining to the subject matter of this order."

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

tory work, or for reason of a labor dispute, cut down eligibles considerably, particularly since C. I. O. members who struck in Lewiston and Auburn factories are thus excluded from benefits.

Any sign of industrial improvement also will be hailed by those in charge of Maine relief. Commissioner of Health and Welfare George C. Leadbetter, pleased at a $152,000 saving in direct relief costs for five months of the fiscal year, dares not be optimistic, for his department has been affected by the recession. John C. Fitzgerald, WPA acting administrator, has added 3500 to the rolls the past three months, to bring the total to more than 6000 of a 7500 quota for Maine. Both officials believe the next three months will "tell the story" so far as reductions in relief costs are concerned.

Rough work projects which require little expense for materials head the list of new WPA projects ordered to provide for the sudden increase in demand which came with the recession. Road projects in Vinalhaven, Fort Fairfield, Pittsfield, Norridgewock, No. New Portland and Brewer, a sewer project in Biddeford, a ski tow at Bridgton and a road project at the site of Colby College's new campus on Mayflower hill, Waterville, all have been started recently and more projects are in preparation.

The Maine WPA also has taken over Quoddy. Here the start of a vocational guidance project has been delayed until Jan. 15, when some 150 youths from New York and New England are expected to arrive at the model village of the abandoned tidal power project.

Looking to Primaries

The state's political scene is fast becoming congested, despite the fact there are four intervening months before June primary time. Almost daily new candidates take out nomination papers.

Already a contest between Governor Barrows and State Senator Roy L. Fernald has been assured for the Republican gubernatorial primary, which finds Governor Barrows fortified by the record of the special session and the sentimental appeal of the second or "courtesy term" argument, pitted against the blunt, economy minded young Senator.

This week a contest in the Republican primary for United States Representatives loomed in the second district as Clyde H. Smith, the present incumbent, and Royden V. Brown, former secretary of the Maine Senate, took out nomination papers. Both residents of Skowhegan, the fellow townsmen now seek the same office.

Mr. Smith's announcement appears to eliminate him from the gubernatorial race. He had been mentioned as a possible candidate for Governor Barrows' post. In the first district, U. S. Representative James C. Oliver applied for papers; and opposition sprang up from the Democratic party, when Joseph W. Connolly, former State legislator, filed papers as a candidate for his party's nomination.

Auburn City Manager

Close followers of politics, however, were more interested this week, in the situation at Auburn, where a new city council voted three-two in favor of David Walton over Frederick W. Ford Jr. for city manager. Mr. Walton is former Republican sheriff and chairman of the State Liquor Commission. Ford is an experienced manager, an incumbent of the Auburn office for 12 years.

Mr. Walton, for several years a tower of Republican strength in Democratic Androscoggin County, was named to the Liquor Commission chairmanship by Governor Brann (D) and abruptly removed early in the administration of Governor Barrows, who named an all new commission, headed by Harold Boardman, former president of University of Maine.

Mr. Walton was identified by many party men as a member of the so-called Brann-Republican faction, to whose split voting the election and re-election of the Democratic Governor in this Republican State was in part attributed. The political strength Mr. Walton demonstrated in electing three councilmen, is considered an indication he may prove an obstacle in the path of Governor Barrows.

Moreover, Mr. Walton was a signer of Fernald's petitions. Not since 1917, when Auburn adopted the charter providing city manager nonpartisan government, has such a furor been created as arose over the selection of Mr. Walton for manager.

Pro-Ford citizens have talked of court action in an effort to change the action of the Council; maintaining that according to the city charter, the removal of a manager can only be accomplished by preferring charges and holding public hearing. This section of the charter conflicts with revised ordinances, which provide election of a manager every two years. Prof. Orren C. Hormel, Bowdoin College, who drafted much of the charter, said that any revised ordinance in conflict with the charter would be null and void at law.

Worcester Women Drivers Show Up The Men on Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10—Worcester men who are contemptuous of women automobile drivers will find it rather difficult to reconcile that attitude with the facts reported by the Traffic Bureau of the Worcester Police Department for 1937.

Out of 1381 accidents reported during the year, only 116 women operators were involved, as against 1265 men drivers. The exact number of women operators in this city is not known, but traffic officials estimate that the number is sufficiently high to permit the women a justifiable pride in this record.

Jewish Newspaper Marks Anniversary

President Roosevelt, dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths, state and city officials, and other prominent citizens, paid respects to Alexander Brin, editor of The Jewish Advocate, which is observing its thirty-fifth anniversary in the form of an enlarged edition.

A striking jacket on the 76-page paper features the message from the President in facsimile, and letters of greeting from Gov. Charles F. Hurley, William Cardinal O'Connell, Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Rabbi Harry Levi, and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

The Jewish Advocate, printed in Boston, has attained a national sphere of influence.

New England Flood Pacts

(Continued from Page 9)

velopment, but also the long-declared policy of Congress for the utilization of water resources on navigable streams in every part of the country."

If approved by Congress, the commission said, "the States themselves may develop the power from the projects constructed under the compacts, or may provide for development of power by power companies or other agencies.

"If the latter plan should be adopted, the States will have a veto power over the national policy with respect to the disposition and use of the power developed.

"Under this provision," the report added, "the Federal Government would not be free, as it now is, to give preference to the municipalities and public power districts in the disposition of these water power resources which has been the congressional policy for 18 years."

Stand of Governors

Governors Charles F. Hurley, Massachusetts; Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut; George D. Aiken, Vermont, and Francis P. Murphy, New Hampshire, whose States are involved in the compacts, have opposed "surrendering their States' power rights."

Stand on Flood Compacts Is Explained by Hurley

Commenting on the Federal Power Commission report on the New England Flood Compacts, Gov. Charles F. Hurley said:

"When the conservation and power clauses were incorporated by the State in the compact, there was no mention made or thought in the minds of the conferees that federal rights were living usurped, but, rather, a proper desire that no state should have power rights in another state; such rights being reserved by each state against the other states concerned.

"Counsel for the Federal Power Commission contend that approvals by Congress would abrogate or nullify the powers of the Federal Power Commission on the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. This opinion is not shared by other attorneys and such nullification was not intended nor desired by the compact committee.

"The economic development of power is impossible on most of the proposed reservoirs and on the two or three where power might be developed, the initial costs and annual maintenance are such that they would be considered by many as not economically justifiable, except possibly to augment the dry weather flow and thus be of advantage to existing or projected down-stream plants. All the power potentialities available in the combined reservoirs on tributaries of the Connecticut River and the Merrimack River are negligible as compared with the power created under any existing federal project.

"The compacts specifically state that the proposed reservoirs are for flood control purposes only.

"Beyond flood control, the signatory states reserve to themselves such added benefits as they may be able to salvage over and above the primary purpose of the compacts, such benefits being at all times subject to approval by and supervision of appropriate federal authorities. So far as power is concerned, the proposed compacts do not give to the signatory states a single right or privilege more than they possess at the present moment. Neither do they, in the opinion of the conferees, withdraw from or usurp any right or privilege of the Federal Government."

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,800,000
Previous day	779,810
1938 vol. to date	4,650,640
1937 vol. to date	13,710,765

Armament Stocks Lead Brisk Rise In Active Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Selected stocks bounded up 1 to 4 or more points in today's market with armaments issues in the lead.

Profit selling was encountered from time to time and extreme advances were reduced in some instances near the final tour. Dealings were occasionally fast enough to put the ticker tape behind. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,800,000 shares.

Bolstering the list was an increase of 2.2 points in this week's steel mill operations, the second upward reversal after a 15-weeks slide.

Aircrafts Are Leaders

Notable strength was exhibited by aircrafts throughout. Steels, backward for a time, came to the front subsequently. Motors, coppers and miscellaneous stocks were in demand. Rails and utilities were inclined to tag along in the rear ranks.

Bonds, on the whole, failed to follow. With the exception of grains, most commodities pushed higher. Foreign securities markets were quiet but generally better.

Popular on the forward tilt were Douglas Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, Boeing, Glenn Martin, Curtiss-Wright "A," Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Hercules Powder, Air Reduction, American Shipbuilding, Johns-Manville, Electric Boat and Allied Chemical.

Prospects of heavy government spending for the army and navy, brokers believed, was the principal inspiration for the extension of the recent upturn.

An additional factor apparently was announcement of the Maritime Commission of an agreement with important shipping companies to construct 43 new vessels for the merchant marine during the next four years at a cost of around $110,000,000.

Another boost in the domestic and export prices of copper heartened the red metal group.

On the side of the motors were forecasts of a minor rise in production this week. At the same time it was estimated dealers now have on hand about 400,000 cars, the largest stock since 1930.

Bonds Move Higher

The bond market moved forward over a fairly broad front today with industrials and low-priced rails the more active groups. Erie issues were mostly under pressure, but losses were held to around a point.

Gains of major fractions to more than a point were shown by Allegheny 5s, Armour 4s, Northwestern 4¾s, Rock Island 4s, Cuban Northern Railway 5½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, North American 5s and Western Union 5s.

In the final hour, Erie 5s of 1975 had reduced their loss 1½ points and other active issues of the road had likewise recovered slightly from the morning lows. Other losers included International Paper 5s, American Water Works 6s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

Government bonds were 8-32s higher to 2-32ds lower with more gainers than losers. Japanese bonds continued under pressure, but other foreign issues were steady.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Curb market stocks moved to higher levels today with gains of minor fractions to more than a point numerous among active shares. Some utilities were backward.

Leading the list were such issues as American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum Company, Creole Petroleum, Newmont Mining, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and International Petroleum.

American Gas & Electric was under pressure, losing more than a point under fairly heavy offerings. Other losers included Electric Bond & Share, United Gas and Standard Power & Light.

Late Wheat Prices Overcome Declines

CHICAGO, Jan. 10—Despite selling to realize profits after last week's advance of around 8 cents, Chicago wheat prices late today virtually overcame price declines.

Upturns of securities received particular attention as an aid to wheat market rallies. A laggard tendency, however, was shown by July wheat, a new crop delivery.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were unchanged to ⅜ off, compared with Saturday's finish, May 97¾-⅞, July 91⅜-½, corn ⅜-¾ down, May 62-62⅛, July 62¼, and oats at ⅛ decline to ¼ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Metal shares were active and firm responding to higher base metal prices and rubber issues also moved upward in today's stock market. Rayon and steel securities sold slightly down and Woolworth, Ltd. reacted following the dividend announcement. Kaffirs continued in demand and the American section, British funds and rubber issues held about steady.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone, railroad shares selling higher and electrical equipment issues declining. Suez Canal gained more than 300 francs and Royal Dutch was up 45.

Liverpool: Higher prices in the Bombay cotton market influenced futures here and the market closed 2 to 3 points up. Contracts remained scarce and traders were inclined to be cautious.

Lehigh Valley Notes Extended

The plan to extend for five years the $4,646,000 principal amount of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company five-year secured 6 per cent notes, which were due Jan. 1, 1938, was declared effective by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which will continue its guarantee of the notes as to principal and interest.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jan 8
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Jan 3
22⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	31	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+⅝
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jan 6
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	6	21	20⅝	21	+¾
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	15	58¼	56¼	56¼	+¼
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	32	1¼	1	1	−⅛
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	17	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
5⅝	1	Alleghany	36	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jan 6
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	17	16	17	+¾
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	3	14	14	14	Jan 6
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jan 8
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	16	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	8	9¼	8⅝	9	+¾
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	19	176½	173½	175	+2
17⅛	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	14	13½	13⅞	+⅜
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores	137	9	8	9	+1
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	52	52	52	+2
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	54	51½	49½	51	+1⅛
39⅜	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅜
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	10	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	+2
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	18	66½	65½	66½	+¾
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	66	66	66	
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¼e)	16	15¼	14⅝	14¾	−½
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	8	42	41	41½	+½
121	69	Am Can (4)	10	82	81	82	+1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	163¼	163	163	Jan 8
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	12	27¼	26¼	27	+¾
104¼	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	5	49	47¼	49	+2
33⅜	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	18	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+⅞
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 7
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	5	7½	7¼	7¼	Jan 7
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	4	13¼	13	13	+¼
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (½e)	6	16½	16	16½	+¾
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+¼
17	5	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 28
13⅜	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	27	4½	4	4	—
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	5	18	18	18	+1¼
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	2	21	21	21	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	14	10	9½	10	+⅜
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	Jan 5
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	15	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
55⅜	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	25	24	25	+2½
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	8	37	37	37	+1
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	1	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 5
17¾	5⅜	Am International	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	27	22⅜	21½	21¾	+¼
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	2	68	67	67	Jan 8
29⅝	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	2	14½	14¼	14½	+½
13⅝	3	Am M & Met	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅜
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	26	37½	36	36⅞	
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
16½	3	Am Power & Light	50	6½	6⅛	6½	−⅜
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	5	37¾	37⅜	37¾	−¾
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	6	30¾	30½	30½	−⅞
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	47	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+¾
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	56	22¼	20⅞	22	+1½
101⅝	63½	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	6	76	75	75½	
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	19	18⅞	19	Jan 7
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	13	13	13	Jan 8
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	69	55¾	52¾	55¾	+2⅝
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	Dec 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	42	34⅜	33¼	34	+½
26½	7⅝	Am Stores	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+½
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	29	28½	29	+⅝
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	110	110	110	+¾
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18¼	18⅛	18¼	Jan 8
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	149⅜	148¾	149	−½
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	71	70	71	+3
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	72	69⅝	72	+2½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	139¼	139¼	139¼	
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	9	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	30	12¼	11½	12	−⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	87	87	87	Dec 23
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	10	33½	32	33½	+2
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	110	8½	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	+½
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	327	36¼	34⅞	35⅞	+½
97	39	Anacon W & C (4a)	5	48	47½	48	+1
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	2	18	18	18	
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1¾
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	4	96	95½	96	Jan 5
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	54	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+¼
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	67½	67½	67½	+2½
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstr'g Cork (2½g)	10	38⅛	36⅞	38	+1⅛
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	6	6¾	6½	6¾	Jan 7
17⅝	2⅝	Artloom	11	5	4⅝	5	+⅝
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	27	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+⅜
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	67	67	67	Jan 7
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	+½
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	62	40⅝	38½	39⅞	+1⅝
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	*1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+4¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	3	26	25⅝	26	+1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	8	7½	6¾	7½	+1
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	9	14½	13	14	+1½
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	21	22¼	21½	22	+¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	105	105	105	−1
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	5	9⅞	8⅞	9½	+¾
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	+⅝
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	8	47	47	47	+4½
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+¼
36¾	3	Auburn Auto	21	6	4½	4⅝	+1⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 4
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	107	4⅝	4⅛	4½	+⅜
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	69	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+½
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	96	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+⅝
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	14	13½	12⅛	13⅜	+1
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	30	30	30	Dec 29
43⅝	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	17	18	16½	17⅝	+¾
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	2	10	10	10	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	61	16	15⅛	16	+⅜
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	12½	12½	12½	+1
28⅜	13⅛	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17	17	17	+¼
105⅜	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 6
114⅜	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	98	97½	98	+1
15⅝	8⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8	7½	8	+¼
88½	82¼	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	77	14⅜	13⅝	14⅝	+⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	9	17⅜	17½	17⅝	+¼
62⅜	29	Best & Co (2½a)	3	34	33¼	33¼	+¾
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	256	65⅝	62⅞	65¼	+1½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	16	15½	16	+½
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	97¼	95½	97¼	+2¼
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	11	24¾	24½	24¾	Jan 7
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+1⅜
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	13	13⅞	13¼	13½	+½
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	131	35	33¾	33¾	+⅝
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	29	28	29	29	+2¼
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	7	12¾	12¼	12⅜	−¼
28	16	Borden (1.60)	15	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+½
50⅜	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	23	28½	27	28¼	+¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	4	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+⅞
4½	½	Botany C M A	5	⅞	¾	⅞	
35⅜	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	4	22	21	22	+2½
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	36	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	50	25¼	24	25¼	+1
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	2	30	29½	30	+2
47	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	32½	32½	32½	+½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2¼	2	2¼	+¼
38½	5½	Bklyn & Q T pf	23	8⅜	7½	8⅜	+⅞
53	7	Bkln-Man Tr	10	10⅜	10	10¼	+¼
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	29½	29½	29½	+⅜
52¾	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	14	21	20	20⅝	−⅜
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	39	39	39	+3
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	5	10	9⅝	9¾	
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅞
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	61	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	26	5	4½	5	+½
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	2	19½	19	19½	+¾
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	8	30	28	29⅜	+2⅜
18⅜	5⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	10	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	10	20¼	20	20⅛	+⅞
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 6
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	7	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	30	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Jan 8
33⅜	6	Byers Co	17	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅝
34⅝	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	19	19	19	+⅛
		C					
48¼	18¼	Calif Pack (1½)	89	23⅞	22	23¾	+1⅜
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	100	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	64	10	9⅝	10	+½
37⅜	10	Campbell Wy (1a)	21	15¾	14¼	15⅛	+1
38⅛	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	35	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	62	8⅛	7⅝	8	+⅛
61⅛	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	2	31	31	31	Jan 7
18⅛	4⅝	Cap Adm A (⅝g)	3	6	6	6	+⅛
35⅝	13⅛	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	3	17½	17	17½	+½
9⅛	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	30	94½	90	94	+2
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	8	55⅛	52⅛	55⅛	+2½
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	100¾	100½	100¾	+¼
41⅛	13	Celanese Corp	28	17⅝	17	17⅝	
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 4
48¼	19⅛	Celotex (1.20g)	3	24	24	24	−⅛
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	6	28	27	26¾	+¼
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+¼
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	6	11	9⅝	11	+1⅜
24⅝	4	Cent Violeta (⅛g)	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+½
14⅝	3⅛	Cent Rib M (.40g)	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
86⅝	34⅞	Cerro de Pas (4)	35	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+⅝
23⅝	3⅛	Certain-teed	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅝
63¼	25⅛	Champ Pap & F (3)	1	30	30	30	+2
48	5	Checker Cab	8	11⅞	10⅝	11⅞	+1⅛
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	39	38	35⅝	37⅞	+2⅝
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	14	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	−⅛
4⅞	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
6⅝	⅝	Chi & N W	23	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	5	4	4	4	+⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	9	5⅜	4½	5	+1
32	10	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	5	13	12⅜	13	+⅜
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	3	1	1	1	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	12	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
33	6⅞	Chi Pneu T	9	12¾	12	12⅞	+⅛
45	28⅝	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Jan 6
3⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
8¼	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 6
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+⅛
27⅛	6⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	10	10	10	Jan 8
22⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
15⅞	3	Childs Co	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
135⅜	46⅛	Chrysler (10g)	398	56⅛	55⅝	56	+3⅛
21⅝	12	City Ice & F (2)	6	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛	+⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 6
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	23½	23½	23½	+2
48⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	5	26½	25⅞	26⅛	+1¼
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	6	40	39¾	39¾	
39⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	21	15⅝	15	15	+½
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	4	121	120	120	−¾
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jan 7
25⅜	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	27	11⅝	10½	11⅝	+1½
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95	95	95	
62⅝	18	Coll & Aik (5g)	18	26½	25½	26¼	+1¼
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
32	18⅝	Columb Br A (1.95g)	12	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+⅛
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+⅛
20⅝	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	87	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	−⅛
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	75	75	75	Jan 8
39⅛	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	4	15½	15	15⅛	+⅛
46⅛	25⅝	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Jan 5
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	76	73⅞	76	+4½
69¼	30⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	12	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+⅛
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	17	42½	41¾	42½	+½
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1	Comwlth & Sou	42	2	1⅞	2	
75⅝	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	3	39½	38⅜	39½	+¼
19⅝	4⅛	Conde Nast	1	7	7	7	
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	+⅝
19¼	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	
33⅜	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	47	19¼	18¾	18⅞	+⅝
18⅞	4⅜	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+½
49⅞	21½	Consol Edison (2)	54	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+⅝
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	96	95	95	−½
5⅜	1	Consol Film	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 7
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf (½g)	3	6½	6½	6½	+⅜
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	7	5½	5¼	5½	+½
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	68	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	6½	6	6	−½
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	21	½	⅝	½	+⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	−¼
52⅝	16	Consol Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Jan 5
92½	79⅜	Consum Pow pf (4½)	14	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	Jan 3
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	17	14¾	14⅛	14½	
37⅞	7⅛	Cont Baking A	11	14¾	14¼	14½	
5⅜	1	Cont Baking B	6	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	81	81	81	+5
69⅛	37½	Cont Can (3)	21	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	+1⅝
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	Jan 8
25⅜	5½	Cont Dia Fib	20	8⅜	7⅞	8⅝	+⅝
42⅜	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	30¼	30	30¼	+1
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	20	1½	1⅜	1½	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1)	43	34	32¼	33½	+¾
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	5	16½	16	16	+½
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	18	64¼	62¾	64¼	+1⅝
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	+½
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	5	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	26	26	24¾	26	+1
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	92	92	92	Jan 5
37	21	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 7
28⅜	6½	Crosley Radio	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+¼
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	19	39	38⅛	38¼	+¼
56⅛	34	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jan 4
47¼	30½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	+2¾
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¼e)	27	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+½
108¾	57⅛	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	66	66	66	Jan 5
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	52	43½	42	43⅛	+2¼
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (9g)	1	90	90	90	Jan 8
3	½	Cuba Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14⅝	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	23	5⅜	5½	5½	+⅛
43	12	Cudahy Pack	3	18½	18	18	−½
20⅝	4	Curtis Publishing	19	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅝
109½	39½	Curtis Pub pf (1k)	5	46	45	46	+2
8⅝	2	Curtiss-Wright	365	5¼	4¾	5¼	+½
23⅝	8⅛	Curtiss.Wri't A (½g)	111	18¼	17	17⅝	+⅞
27	18¼	Cutler.Hamm'r (¼g)	9	24¼	23½	24¼	+⅝
		D					
18½	6	Davega Stores (¾)	13	7	7	7	+¾
24	12½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 7
27	19½	Deere & Co	64	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	
31¾	20⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	4	24½	24	24½	+1
29	8	Diesel-Wem-Gil (2g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+1½
58⅝	13	Del & Hudson	31	17⅜	16¼	17	+1¼
24½	5	Del Lack & W	25	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+¾
10⅞	1⅝	Den & Rio G W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+½
146½	86⅝	Detroit Ed (2e)	4	102	100	101	+3½
76½	25½	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	37½	38½	37½	+4½
36½	18½	Diamond Match (1)	2	23	22¾	23	Jan 8
40½	30	Diam Mat pf (1½)	1	33½	33½	33½	+1⅝
23	5⅛	Diam T Mot (1)	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
29	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	4	15½	15⅛	15⅞	+⅜
96	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	−⅞
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1½)	21	16	15⅞	16	Jan 6
46⅞	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	7	22	21¾	22	+¼
57¼	35	Dome Mines (1e)	7	54¼	53¾	54	+¼
12⅝	5	Dominion Stores	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	77	43⅝	42	42¾	+1½
159¼	79½	Dow Chem (3.35g)	5	97	94⅞	96¼	+¼
55	21	Dresser A (1½g)	1	22	22	22	+1
39¼	8¼	Dresser B	1	10½	10½	10½	+¼
1⅜	¼	Duluth So Sh & Atl	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 3
3½	½	Duluth S S & A pf	31	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 8
17½	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Dec 28
180¼	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	58	117⅞	115⅛	115¼	−¾
135½	130	du Pont deb (6)	3	134½	134½	134½	Jan 8
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	+¼
		E					
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	21	7	6½	7	+½
198	144	Eastman Kodak (8a)	4	166	166	166	+1
37½	15⅛	Eaton Mfg (2¾g)	11	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+¾
16	2¾	Eitingon Schild	18	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+⅝
7⅛	3⅜	Elec & Mus (.19g)	7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
45⅛	14⅝	El Auto Lite (2.60g)	51	21	19⅞	20⅝	+⅞
16	3⅛	Elec Boat (.60g)	224	10⅛	9¼	10	+1⅛
26⅝	6⅛	Elec Pow & Light	130	12⅝	11¼	12	−⅜
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	7	37⅝	36	36	−1¼
92¼	27	Elec P & L pf	8	40¼	38⅝	40¼	
44½	23	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	8	30⅝	30	30⅝	+2⅝
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 5
8	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	2	2	2	Dec 28
29	14½	El Paso N Gas (2a)	2	20	19⅞	20	+1
60	33	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	40	40	40	−⅝
17⅞	3	Eng Pub Svc	59	5⅛	5	5⅛	
78½	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	47⅜	47	47	Jan 7
81	45	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	51	51	51	+3
86½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	62	62	62	+10
9⅝	1⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	7	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+⅛
23⅝	4⅛	Erie RR	23	5½	5⅛	5½	+⅛
35⅝	8¼	Erie 1 pf	5	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
28⅛	5	Erie 2 pf	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
14⅛	3	Eureka Vac Clean	2	4½	4½	4½	+½
34¼	6½	Evans Prod	33	10½	9⅞	10⅛	Jan 8
6⅝	1¼	Exchange Buffet	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+¼
		F					
71⅛	23½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	3	33	32¾	33	−⅛
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar 31
70	26	Fajardo Sugar (4g)	6	32⅜	30⅝	32⅛	+1
29⅝	7½	Fed Light & Tr (1g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 5
150	60	Fed Min'g & Sm (5g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 8
129	90	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	*	95	94	95	Nov 9
11⅝	2	Fed Motor	6	4	4	4	+⅛
11½	2¼	Fed Screw	3	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+⅜
6	1¼	Fed Water Serv A	2	2	2	2	+⅛
43¾	14¾	Fed D Stores (2)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+¼
108⅞	65	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	3	78⅝	76⅞	78⅝	+3⅜
45⅝	22½	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	3	30	30	30	Jan 7
41⅝	16½	Firestn T&R (2)	15	21⅞	20⅞	21⅞	+⅞
107½	90	Firestn T&R pf (6)	2	91¾	90¼	91¾	Jan 8
52¼	26½	First Nat Strs (2½)	5	33	33	33	
46¼	11½	Flintkote (1)	39	17½	16½	17¼	+½
56½	22	Florence Sto (1½g)	2	27	26½	26½	Dec 30
39½	15	Florsheim Sh A (¼e)	2	21	21	21	Jan 8
9⅞	1½	Follansbee	20	3	2⅝	3	+⅝
58	27	Food Mach (2½)	5	33½	32½	33	+1
54½	11½	Foster Wheeler	30	19⅝	18¾	19⅝	+⅛
18⅝	2⅝	Francisco Sug	12	5	4⅝	5	+¼
32¼	18	Freeport Sul (2)	7	25¾	25¼	25¼	+¼
		G					
7⅛	1⅛	Gabriel A	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+¼
15⅝	3	Gair (Robert)	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	−¼
39¼	11⅛	Gair (Robt) pf	4	15½	14⅝	15½	+½
19½	4	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	13	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
15½	5⅛	Gen Am Investors	26	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅝
105¼	91	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	Jan 8
86½	31½	Gen Am Tran (3½g)	6	45½	45	45¼	+¼
19½	5	Gen Baking (.60a)	8	8⅝	8½	8½	−⅛
14	2½	Gen Bronze	3	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+½
32½	6¼	Gen Cable	36	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅜
65	14¼	Gen Cable A	12	25½	25⅛	25⅛	−⅛
126⅝	66	Gen Cable pf (7g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 6
52¼	33	Gen Cig (3g)	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
64⅞	34	Gen Elec (2.20g)	154	45⅛	44	44⅝	+½
44⅛	28⅛	Gen Foods (2)	9	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	+⅛
3⅜	¾	Gen Gas & Elec A	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
65⅞	48	Gen Mills (3)	1	56	56	56	Jan 8
70½	28⅝	Gen Motors (3¾g)	415	36⅞	35½	36¾	+1¾
122⅝	111	Gen Motors pf (5)	*2	113¾	112¾	112¾	Jan 7
15⅛	3½	Gen Outdoor Adv	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
60⅛	21½	Gen Otdr Ad A (1½k)	1	30	30	30	+⅝
19	8⅛	Gen Print Ink (.90g)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅝
5⅜	1½	Gen Pub Service	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 8
65⅛	17	Gen Ry Sig (1)	7	23⅝	22¼	23¼	+1
5⅜	1	Gen Real & Util	52	2	1⅝	1⅞	+⅛
46⅞	14	Gen Real & Util pf	6	19	17½	19	+1½
70¼	16	Gen Refract (3g)	16	28	26⅞	27⅛	+¾
33⅝	9½	Gen Thea Eq (1¼g)	5	14	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
43⅞	16	Gen Time Inst (1)	3	20	20	20	Jan 6
38⅛	8	Gen Tir & Rub (½g)	17	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅝
20⅛	8	Gillette (1)	28	10½	10¼	10⅝	+⅝
88½	56	Gillette pf (5)	7	60	59	60	+½
29⅝	6⅛	Gimbel Bros	36	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
90¼	49⅛	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	*1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Jan 7
81⅛	19⅛	Glidden Co (2a)	6	26⅛	24⅞	26⅛	+2⅛
58⅛	43	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	2	50	50	50	
6⅞	1⅛	Gobel (Adolph)	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅞
8⅛	2	Goebel Brew (.20a)	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
50⅛	12⅝	Goodrich (1g)	79	18⅝	17	18⅝	+1⅛
87⅞	40	Goodrich pf (5)	6	54	52⅝	54	+2
47⅝	16⅛	Goodyr T & R (2½g)	99	22⅛	20⅞	21⅞	+⅞
141	73⅛	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	3	83⅛	82	83⅛	+6
13½	3⅛	Gotham Silk Hos	8	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Graham-Paige	97	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+¼
15	3	Granby Consol Min	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5⅝	1⅛	Grand Union	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
27⅝	10	Grand Un pf (2¼g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jan 7
40⅛	13	Gran City Stl (1⅛g)	13	18⅛	17⅝	18	+⅞
47⅞	22	Grant (WT) (1.40a)	5	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+⅛
22½	19¾	Grant (W T) pf (1)	8	20¼	20	20¼	+⅛
28⅛	10	Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅛e)	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
56⅝	20⅛	Gt No Ry pf (2e)	52	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+1¼
42⅜	23⅛	Gt W Sugar (2.40a)	8	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+1
39⅛	18⅛	Green (H L) 1.60a)	16	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+1⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Greyhound (.80a)	23	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
11⅛	7⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	6	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	−⅛
4⅝	⅝	Guantanamo Sugar	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
17⅛	3⅛	Gulf Mobile & Nor	1	5	5	5	Jan 7
56⅛	12	Gulf M&N pf (3¼g)	1	17½	16⅛	17½	+3

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34¾	23½	Hacknsk Wat (1½g)	2	25	25	25	Dec 31
20⅝	4⅜	Hall Printing	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 7
31	17¾	Hamilton W (2g)	2	19½	18⅛	19½	+1
58½	18	Harb-Walker (2)	20	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+1
17⅝	5	Hat Corp A (.80g)	2	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+1⅛
8	1½	Hayes Body	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
117½	80½	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	2	92½	92½	92½	
15⅞	5⅝	Hecker Prod (.60)	14	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
126	86	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	89	89	89	+3
29⅝	11	Hercules Motors (1)	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
64	50	Hercules Pow (¾g)	19	57⅛	55½	57	+2
67⅝	39¼	Hershey Choc (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Dec 29
111	83	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	Jan 7
37	16½	Hinde & D P (2)	1	19	19	19	+2⅛
52⅝	15½	Holland Furn (½e)	14	23½	21¾	22½	+1⅝
30⅝	7⅝	Hollander (1)	8	10½	10⅜	10½	
43½	15½	Holly Sugar (2¼e)	3	25	25	25	+1
53¾	39¾	Homestake M (4½)	23	53¾	53¼	53½	
41	21	Houd-Her A (2½)	1	21	21	21	Dec 29
27⅞	6	Houd-Her B (1½)	21	11½	11	11⅜	+⅝
73	44	Household Fin (4a)	2	49	49	49	Jan 7
94	78½	Household F pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	Dec 29
17⅝	4⅜	Houston Oil	117	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+¾
90½	37	Howe Sound (3a)	21	52½	50⅝	52½	+1⅝
5⅝	1⅛	Hudson & Man	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅝
15⅞	3½	Hudson & Man pf	3	6	6	6	Jan 8
23¼	4	Hudson Motor (¼g)	86	9¾	9¼	9⅝	
4¼	1½	Hupp Motor	38	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	+¼
		I					
38	8	Illinois Central	55	11¾	10⅞	11¾	+⅞
67½	16	Illinois Central pf	3	20	19½	20	+1½
22¼	5⅛	Indian Refin (.15g)	7	8⅞	8¼	8¾	+¾
47½	15	Indust Rayon (¼e)	11	19½	19¼	19½	+¾
144	72	Inger Rand (6g)	2	80	80	80	Jan 3
131¼	58¾	Inland Steel (4)	5	76½	76	76½	+¾
33⅛	6¼	Inspiration Copper	189	15¼	14	14¾	+¾
6	3⅛	Insuransh ct (.20)	1	4	4	4	Jan 7
13¾	1½	Interboro Rap Tr	9	4¾	4½	4⅝	+⅛
64¼	20	Interchem Corp (2)	7	23	22½	23	+⅛
11½	2⅛	Intercont Rubber	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
28½	6	Interlake Ir (.65g)	209	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	+⅞
9½	2	Int Agricultural	12	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
63½	18¼	Int Agr pr pf (3g)	6	27½	27	27	+½
189	127½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	4	145	145	145	+2½
120	53½	Int Harvester (2½)	27	68½	66	68½	+2½
162	138	Int Harvester pf (7)	2	142½	142½	142½	Jan 5
16⅞	3	Int Hydro-Elec A	24	7⅛	6⅞	7	−¼
15¼	1⅞	Int Merc Marine	16	4¾	4¼	4¼	+⅛
18¾	6	Int Mining (.90g)	8	9⅝	9¼	9½	−¼
73⅜	37	Int Nickel Can (2a)	248	50⅜	48⅞	50	+⅞
135¾	127⅞	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Dec 15
19¼	6¼	Int Pap & P	58	9½	8⅞	9½	+⅝
68½	29½	Int Pap & P pf (5)	38	38½	36¼	38⅛	+2⅝
28¾	19½	Int Salt (1½a)	1	20	20	20	Jan 7
49⅝	30	Int Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	+½
52	16	Int Silver	1	18	18	18	Jan 8
15⅞	4	Int Tel & Tel	106	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	+⅜
8⅝	6⅜	Int T & T fgn ct	28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
36⅛	8⅝	Intrst Dp S (2¾g)	17	12	11	12	+⅞
26½	9	Intertype (.80g)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 4
30	20½	Island Creek Cl (2)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+½
		J—K					
87⅛	49	Jewel Tea (4a)	3	50	50	50	
133	65½	Johns-Manville (3a)	8	86	81½	85	+3
46	15⅛	Kalam Stove (2g)	2	19½	18½	19½	+2
29	5	Kan City Southern	36	8⅝	7¾	8¼	+½
44⅞	14⅛	Kan Cty So pf (1½g)	4	19¼	18½	18½	Jan 5
35	15	Kaufm Dept (1.60)	3	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅞
27¼	13	Kayser (J) (2g)	1	14	14	14	+¼
23⅜	7	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	5	9¾	9	9⅝	+¼
19½	4	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	9	6⅝	6½	6½	+¼
69⅜	28¼	Kennecott Cop (2a)	162	43¼	41¾	42¾	+¾
20½	5	Keystone S&W (.70g)	9	9¾	9¼	9¾	+¾
46¾	17¾	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 31
9⅝	1¾	Kinney (G R)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
29⅝	15½	Kresge (S S) (1.20)	15	17⅞	17½	17¾	+¾
15⅞	4	Kresge Dept Stores	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅜
47½	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jan 8
24¼	14	Kroger Groc (1.60)	4	17	16¾	17	+½
		L					
24	10⅛	Lambert Co (⅜e)	13	12⅞	12⅜	12½	+½
17¾	6	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	6	6	6	Jan 8
27⅞	9¾	Lee Rub & T (¼e)	5	14⅞	13⅞	14⅜	+⅝
51½	14	Lehigh Port C (¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+¼
3¾	⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	2	1	1	1	+⅛
18½	2⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	10	5⅛	4⅞	5	+¼
24⅝	4¼	Lehigh Valley RR	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+½
43½	22¾	Lehman Corp (1)	18	27¾	26¾	27⅛	+⅛
21⅜	8	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
58⅝	23	Lerner Stores (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	−¼
79	33⅝	L O F Glass (4)	25	41¾	40	41½	+1
15⅜	5	Lib, McN & L (1.40g)	8	9	8⅝	9	+¼
29	23	Life Savers (1.60a)	2	26½	26½	26½	−½
113¼	82	Ligg & Myers (4a)	8	100	96½	100	+10
114	83½	Ligg & My B (4a)	9	100¼	99	100	+4
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Jan 5
23½	15½	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	2	16	16	16	−½
83½	18¼	Lima Loco (2½g)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	+1½
63	33	Link Belt (2a)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+1⅜
26⅞	14	Liq Carbonic (1.60)	7	19¼	18¾	19¼	+1
87⅞	43⅝	Loew's (7½g)	62	52⅜	50¾	52⅜	+2
110	99¾	Loew's pf (6½)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jan 6
3⅞	1	Loft	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
75¼	31½	Lone Star Cem (3a)	6	36¼	34¾	36¼	+2
10¾	2⅛	Long-Bell A	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+¼
43¼	17⅛	Loose-W Bis (1.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 8
28⅝	15⅜	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	14	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
99	48½	Louis & Nash (6g)	2	56½	56	56½	+2¼
28¾	14½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jan 6
41¾	13⅛	Ludlum Steel (1)	15	20½	18¾	20¼	+1¼
		M					
36	26¾	MacAnd & F (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jan 8
62¼	17⅜	Mack Trucks (1a)	17	23½	22⅛	23½	+1½
58¼	25	Macy (RH) Co (2)	11	31	30⅝	30⅞	+⅜
15⅜	8¼	Mad Sq Gar (1.35g)	2	12	12	12	+¼
63	18½	Magma Cop (2¾g)	10	30¼	29½	29½	
7	1	Manati Sugar ct	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16⅞	6	Mandel Bros (1g)	3	9	8½	9	+2
16½	4¼	Manhattan Ry m gtd	10	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
29⅝	9½	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	11	11	11	−½
6¾	1¼	Maracaibo Oil	15	2½	2¼	2½	+⅜
14¼	5½	Marine Midland (.40)	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
51¾	24	Marlin Rock (4¾g)	2	28	28	28	Jan 8
30⅞	7¼	Marshall Field	37	9¾	9¼	9¾	+¼
29¼	10	Martin (G L) Co	80	21⅛	20¼	20⅞	+⅞
13⅞	1¾	Martin-Parry	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+½
74	20	Masonite (1)	3	37¼	37	37	+1½
41¾	22	Math Alkali (1.65g)	1	25	25	25	+½
66¼	33¾	May Dept Sto (3)	8	40	39½	40	+1¼
15½	4½	Maytag (½g)	2	6	6	6	+⅛
44	20¼	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	25	25	25	+4¾
36	11¼	McCall (1½)	7	15½	14½	15½	
24⅛	7¾	McCrory Stores (½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
106¼	66	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Dec 28
21	11¼	McGraw Elec (1)	2	13	13	13	
28½	7¾	McGraw-Hill (.15e)	1	10	10	10	
42½	30⅛	McIntyre Porc (2)	22	41⅛	40⅛	40¾	
42½	18½	McKeesport T (2)	22	25¾	23⅞	25½	+1¾
16¼	5⅜	McKess & Rob (d)	19	8¼	7¾	8¼	+½
47½	28½	McKess & Rob pf (3)	4	33¾	33¼	33½	+½
19	6	McLellan Sto (.95g)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
34¾	10	Mead Corp (1½g)	8	14½	14	14½	+½
93½	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	53	53	53	+3
86½	37½	Melville Shoe (1e)	1	44½	44½	44½	
16⅜	3	Mengel	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
72¼	33¾	Mesta Machine (1e)	4	43	42¾	43	+1
26¼	4⅝	Miami Copper (.15g)	75	11⅝	11	11½	+⅝
35⅜	14	Mid-Cont Pet (1½g)	13	22¼	21½	22⅛	+¼
48½	15	Midland Stl (5g)	7	26½	25⅜	26½	+¾
120	53	Minn Honeywell (3a)	10	65	62	63¾	+1¾
16⅛	4⅜	Minn-Mol Imp	23	7⅝	7¼	7½	+¼
108	50	Minn Mol pf (6½g)	3	57	55	57	Jan 6
2¼	½	Minn St P & S S M	4	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
5⅛	¾	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 6
34	15	Mission Corp (1¼g)	2	17½	17¼	17½	+½
9¾	2	Mo-Kan-Texas	5	3	3	3	+⅛
34⅝	5⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	25	11⅛	9½	10⅞	+1⅛
6¼	1¼	Mo Pacific	3	2⅜	2	2⅜	Jan 8
12¼	1⅜	Mo Pacific pf	6	3½	3⅛	3½	+½
40⅞	12⅝	Mohawk Carp (1.20)	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+⅝
107½	71	Monsanto Chem (3g)	7	90½	90	90½	+½
109	105	Monsanto C pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	Jan 5
69	30	Montgom Ward (2)	88	36⅛	34¾	35¾	+¾
46	21	Morrell & Co	1	25	25	25	Jan 7
3½	¼	Mother Lode (.45g)	52	½	½	½	
38½	12½	Motor Prod (5g)	22	21⅜	20½	20⅝	+¾
26	8¼	Motor Wheel (1.60)	7	14	13¾	13⅞	+⅜
54	15¼	Mueller Brass (1a)	18	21¼	20½	20½	−½
15¼	4¼	Mullins Mfg B	19	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
36½	9⅞	Munsingwear (1½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+½
90	50	Murphy (G C) (4a)	1	53	53	53	Jan 7
20¾	3	Murray Corp (¼g)	19	7½	7	7¼	+⅜
71	44	Myers & Bro (4¾g)	1	44	44	44	Dec 24
		N					
24⅝	5	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	47	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅝
24	8	Nat Acme (1g)	14	13	12¾	13	+⅝
18⅝	6⅛	Nat Aviation	5	10¾	10¼	10¼	−½
33⅝	17	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	28	20½	19¾	20¼	+¼
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	156¼	156¼	156¼	Jan 7
33¾	13	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
103½	93¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep 16
59	39	Nat Bond & S (1a)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jan 7
38⅞	13	Nat Cash Reg (1a)	16	18¼	17⅝	18	+⅛
26½	12	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	23	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
24⅝	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	6	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
10⅞	4	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
35	17	Nat Distillers (2a)	18	23⅛	22¾	23	+⅛
38	17¾	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	18	18	18	Dec 29
18⅛	4½	Nat Gypsum	14	7½	7¼	7⅜	
44	18	Nat Lead (½)	18	29¾	29	29	
171	153	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	156⅛	156⅛	156⅛	Dec 28
61⅞	16½	Nat M & Stl C (2)	5	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+1⅜
14¾	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	20	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
2⅛	½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 7
1	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Dec 27
99¼	55	Nat Steel (2½a)	25	62½	61¾	61¾	
26¼	17⅝	Nat Supply (b)	37	21½	20⅝	21	+½
80⅛	63½	Nat Sup 5½%pf(5½)	2	69½	69	69½	Jan 6
20	20¼	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	15	24⅝	24	24⅝	+1
75	75	Nat Supply 6% pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Dec 14
12⅛	3	Nat Tea	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 7
13⅛	6⅝	Natomas (.80)	7	9	8¾	9	+¼
57¼	22⅛	Neisner Bros (2)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Jan 7
87	62	Neisner Br pf (4¾)	1	62	62	62	Dec 28
64¾	32	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	3	36½	36½	36½	Jan 7
41¾	10⅛	Newpt Ind (2g)	69	16⅝	16¼	16¼	−¼
98⅛	29	NY Air Brake (2)	4	39	39	39	+1
55¼	15⅛	NY Central	392	19⅝	17¾	19⅝	+1
72	14	NY Chi & StL	5	22½	22	22½	+½
100	30¼	NY Chi & StL pf	41	37⅝	36	37⅝	−⅛
31⅞	15	NYC Omnib (4.90g)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	
3	⅝	NY Investors	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+⅛
9¾	2	NY NH & H	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
26½	4⅛	NY NH & H pf	9	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+⅝
6⅝	1	NY Ont & W	13	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+¼
15⅝	3	NY Shipbuilding	31	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
273	160	Norfolk & W (10a)	1	197	194	197	+5

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅜	⅛	Norfolk Southern	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 5
17⅝	3	No Amer Av (½g)	136	10½	9⅞	10¼	+⅜
34⅞	14⅝	Nor American (1.80g)	71	21⅛	20⅛	20⅞	+⅝
57¼	48⅝	Nor American pf (3)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Jan 6
104½	93	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	Jan 5
36⅝	9⅞	Northern Pacific	102	13⅛	11⅞	13⅛	+½
6⅞	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
		O					
22⅞	9	Ohio Oil (1g)	118	14⅝	14	14⅛	+⅝
73	24	Oliver Farm Equip	20	29	28⅛	28⅞	+½
26½	6½	Omnibus (1.80g)	11	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+⅞
19⅞	5½	Oppenhm Coll (½g)	5	7⅞	6⅞	7½	+1
45¼	20½	Otis Elevator (1.40g)	19	24⅝	23	24⅝	+1¼
24⅞	6⅛	Otis Steel	35	11¾	11¼	11⅝	+⅞
97	48	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	13	50	49	50	Jan 4
28	12¾	Outbd M & M (.30e)	2	16	15½	16	+1½
103¾	51¼	Owens-Ill Gl (2½g)	9	66	64½	64½	+1½
		P—Q					
23	9½	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+½
32¾	10½	Pac Fin Calif (1.80a)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¾
38	22	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	16	28⅛	27½	27½	−¼
53⅝	34⅝	Pac Lightg (3a)	2	39	39	39	+½
44⅞	10⅛	Pac Mills (1½g)	5	16⅝	16	16⅝	+½
39⅞	11⅝	Pac West Oil (¾g)	3	15⅞	14⅞	15½	+1¾
12⅝	4	Packard Mot (¼g)	120	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	7	Pan-Am Pet (1g)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	+¼
4½	1	Panhandle P & R	1	1½	1½	1½	
90	32½	Paraffine (4g)	1	39	39	39	
28⅜	8½	Paramount Pict	200	12⅞	12	12⅝	+⅜
200½	80½	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	97½	97½	97½	+4
26⅜	8	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	7	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+⅜
34½	18½	Park & Tilford (3g)	6	24	24	24	Dec 30
8¼	1	Park Utah Mi (.15g)	33	3¼	3	3⅛	
44⅞	28	Parke Davis (½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+¼
29⅛	13	Parkr Rust-Pr (1⅛a)	4	20¼	19½	20	+1
7⅝	1¼	Parmelee Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
10½	4	Pathe Film	8	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+⅜
23⅞	8	Patino Mines (2g)	14	12	11½	12	
7⅜	2½	Peerless Corp (.30g)	6	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−¼
64	37	Penick&Ford (1½g)	4	42½	42¼	42½	−¼
103¾	57½	Penney (J C) (4a)	10	70	68	70	+1½
6⅜	1¼	Penn Coal & Coke	2	2½	2½	2½	+½
12½	2¼	Penn-Dixie Cement	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+¾
76½	15	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	23	23	23	
29⅜	13½	Penn Gl S ct (1g)	1	14	14	14	Jan 4
50¼	20	Penn RR (1¼g)	69	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	+⅝
63	27	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	30	30	30	Jan 5
65½	22	Peoples GL&C (2g)	8	33⅞	33	33	+⅛
17	3	Peoria & East	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 4
48½	9	Pere Marquette	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+1¾
25	13	Pet Milk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jan 6
21⅝	9⅝	Petrol Corp (1.27g)	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	+½
13¼	3	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
59⅞	18½	Phelps Dodge (1.60g)	78	31⅜	29⅞	31	+¾
54½	34½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	3	37	36⅜	37	+1
100¼	62	Phila Co pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 6
3⅛	½	Phila & R Coal & I	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	−⅛
95½	65	Philip Morris (3)	39	90¾	89	89	−¼
20	5⅝	Phillips Jones	1	6	6	6	Dec 31
64	30½	Phillips Pet (2a)	124	42½	41¼	42	+¼
9½	1⅞	Phoenix Hosiery	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 31
20¾	4	Pierce Oil pf	6	8⅝	7½	8⅛	+⅝
33⅜	20¼	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	3	22½	22½	22½	
18¼	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	9	7⅜	6½	7⅜	+1
76½	25	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	32	32	32	+2
14¼	4	Pitts Coke & Iron	7	5¼	4¾	5¼	+1¼
20	4⅝	Pitts Scr & B (.65g)	29	8⅞	8½	8¾	+⅜
43	8	Pittsburgh Steel	7	15	14	15	+1
4	¾	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	5	¾	¾	¾	Dec 27
8⅝	1⅜	Pittsburgh United	21	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3	½	Pittston Co	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
29⅞	13	Plymouth Oil (1.40a)	12	19¼	18¼	19	+½
22½	9	Pond Creek Pac (2g)	1	11	11	11	Jan 5
33⅛	7	Poor & Co B	8	11¾	11	11¾	+¾
11⅞	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 8
3⅞	⅜	Porto R-Am Tob B	5	¾	¾	¾	Dec 31
15½	2	Postal Tel & C pf	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+¼
31⅞	5⅜	Pressd Stl Car (¼g)	46	10¼	9¾	10	+⅜
31	5½	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	21	10¼	9¾	10	+⅛
86	20	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	4	30	29	30	+1½
65½	43¼	Proctor & Gam (2)	24	50¼	47¾	50¼	+2
52¾	30⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	12	34	33⅞	34	−⅛
140⅛	117	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	2	124	124	124	Dec 30
128½	103½	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	107¾	107¾	107¾	−¼
112¼	91	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	97½	97½	97½	+¼
113⅛	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	Dec 22
72⅛	25½	Pullman (1½a)	36	35½	33¾	35¼	+1¾
24⅜	8⅜	Pure Oil (¼g)	165	13⅛	12⅞	13⅜	+¾
107	85	Pure Oil pf (8)	2	97	97	97	+2
23¾	5¾	Purity Baking (.60)	13	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
18⅞	13⅛	Quaker St Oil (1.10g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 6
		R					
12¾	4¾	Radio (.20g)	169	7⅛	6¾	7	
80	44	Radio cv pf (3½)	12	51½	49¾	51	+1½
115	86½	Radio pf B (5)	3	97	96½	96½	Dec 20
10⅛	2¼	Radio-Keith-Orph	88	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+½
37¼	19½	Raybest-Man (1¾g)	1	22½	22¼	22¼	+⅜
26	20	Rayonier Inc (½e)	1	23½	23½	23½	Jan 8
29½	26	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	3	28⅝	28	28⅝	Jan 7
47	18½	Reading Co (2)	1	21	21	21	+½
49	30	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	Jan 7
43¾	23	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	24	24	24	Jan 7
13⅜	3⅛	Real Silk Hosiery	3	3⅝	3½	3½	Dec 29
4⅛	1	Reis & Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 7
30	7½	Reis & Co 1 pf	2	10¼	9⅛	10¼	+2¾
22⅜	7¾	Reliable Stores (1a)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+¾
35½	9¾	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	3	10¼	10	10	Dec 24
29⅛	8⅛	Rem Rand (¼e)	17	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	
94¼	61½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	65	65	65	+3
9½	1¾	Reo Motor	36	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+¼
47¼	12¼	Republic Steel	293	20¼	19¼	20	+⅞
124	65	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	1	67	67	67	Jan 6
110¼	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	61	60	60	Jan 6
49⅜	9	Revere Cop & Brass	22	17½	17	17½	+⅛
98	26	Revere C & Br A	1	37	37	37	+3
30⅜	12⅝	Reynolds Met (1)	3	17¾	17	17¾	
112	80	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	85	85	85	Dec 30
34¼	5⅞	Reynolds Spring	20	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+¼
58	40¼	Rynlds Tob B (.60e)	19	46½	45¼	46½	+¾
14	10⅝	Rhine-West Elec	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jan 7
6½	4⅛	Richfield Oil (¼g)	60	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+⅝
31½	8¾	Ritter Dental (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+⅞
19½	18½	Roan Ant Cop	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
38	17¼	Ruberoid (.60a)	3	23	22½	23	+1
9¾	1	Rutland pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+¼
		S					
46	18	Safeway Stores (2a)	13	22½	22	22⅛	+⅞
65	26⅛	St Jos Lead (2)	14	39	37½	39	+1⅜
4¾	1	StL-San Francisco	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 4
11⅛	1¾	StL-San Fran pf	7	3	2⅜	3	+¼
27½	11	Savage Arms (1½g)	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	−¾
51¾	22	Schenley Distill (3)	3	26½	26¼	26¼	−½
98¼	71	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	2	80	78	80	+3¼
3¼	½	Schulte Ret Stores	4	1	⅞	1	+⅛
23⅝	3½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+1¾
2⅛	⅜	Seaboard Air Line	14	⅞	¾	⅞	
8½	1½	Seabd Air Line pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 7
54⅛	16	Seaboard Oil (1)	17	25⅛	24¼	24⅞	+⅞
11¼	2½	Seagrave (.15g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+¼
98⅝	49¾	Sears Roebuck (3a)	32	63⅜	61¾	63½	+1½
34	12¾	Servel (1)	29	15½	14⅝	15½	+1
42½	15	Sharon Steel (1.20)	4	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+¾
120	60	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	61	61	61	Jan 6
14	3¾	Sharp & Dohme	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
65	44	Sharp & D pf (3½)	1	45½	45½	45½	+1
17⅝	6½	Shattuck (FG) (.60a)	5	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅛
34¾	14⅞	Shell Union (1g)	14	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	−½
105⅝	91	Shell Union pf (5½)	2	100¼	99	100¼	Jan 8
17⅞	5½	Silver King C (¼e)	11	9	8½	8½	−½
58	17½	Simmons Co (2¼g)	29	24	22⅞	24	+1⅜
4¼	2½	Simms Petroleum	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 8
26	15¾	Smnds S & St (1.30g)	2	19	19	19	Jan 6
60⅝	26⅛	Skelly Oil (1½g)	7	34⅜	33½	34¼	+1¾
102¼	88	Skelly Oil pf (6)	7	91	91	91	Jan 6
54½	13	Smith (A O)	4	20½	20	20	+½
40½	10	Smith & C Ty (1⅜g)	3	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	+⅞
29¾	9¾	Snider Pack (1½g)	6	13½	12⅝	13⅛	+⅞
23¼	13	Socony-Vac (.80g)	175	16⅜	15¾	16¼	+⅝
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	110	110	110	Dec 30
6⅝	1½	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
42½	20½	Sou P R Sug (2)	9	28	26	28	+2½
32½	17¾	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	19	24¼	23¾	24¼	+⅜
65⅝	17	Southn Pacific	110	21⅝	20⅛	21⅝	+⅞
43⅝	9	Southn Railway	64	13½	12¼	13⅜	+⅞
60½	15	Southn Railway pf	25	21¾	19½	21	+1⅜
65⅛	27	So Ry M & O ct (4)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
11⅞	1½	Spalding	2	3½	3½	3½	+¼
9½	1½	Sparks Withington	16	3½	3¼	3½	+⅜
31	5⅝	Spear & Co (½g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 8
36	19½	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	2	22	22	22	Jan 6
23¾	10	Sperry Corp (1.20g)	149	19¾	19	19⅝	+½
35	10	Spicer Mfg	4	15¼	14⅝	14¾	+1¼
28¾	8½	Spiegel Inc (1)	65	11¾	11⅜	11½	+¼
48⅝	16	Square D Co (2g)	4	21	20	21	+1¼
16¼	7½	Stand Brands (.80)	36	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
107½	101	Stand Br pf (4½)	3	106½	106⅛	106⅛	Jan 6
12⅝	2½	Stand Com Tob	5	3½	3¼	3½	+½
14⅝	2½	Stand Gas & Elec	13	5	4¾	4⅞	
32⅝	5	Stand Gas & Elec pf	32	10½	9⅞	10⅜	+¼
65	10	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	4	21½	20	21½	+1½
72⅝	14	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	18	25¼	23½	24¾	+⅞
4	½	Stand Investing	4	½	½	½	Dec 28
50	27½	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	35	33½	32	33½	+1½
50	26½	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	39	35½	35	35	
43	30⅝	Stand Oil Kan (5g)	1	34	34	34	Dec 30
76	42	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	81	51	50	51	+⅝
48	19½	Starrett (L S) (3½g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1¼
75	53½	Sterling Pro (3.80a)	1	58	58	58	
21	5½	Stewart-Warn (½a)	16	10½	10⅛	10½	+⅜
17½	6⅝	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	9	8½	8⅛	8½	Jan 7
33⅝	6½	Stone & Webster	34	10⅝	10	10⅝	−⅛
20	3	Studebaker	61	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+⅝
77½	44½	Sun Oil (1a)	4	52	49⅞	52⅞	+1⅜
22¼	9	Sunshine Min (3)	33	13¼	12¾	13	−⅛
61⅝	18	Superheater (¼e)	4	29	28¼	29	+⅜
7⅝	1⅛	Superior Oil	74	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⅝
47¼	8	Superior Steel	14	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+1⅛
39⅞	17½	Sutherland P (1.60)	5	19⅝	19	19	Jan 7
20½	7⅜	Sweets Co of Am	1	9	9	9	−1⅛
28⅝	15¼	Swift & Co (1.20)	11	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+⅛
33⅞	22¼	Swift Internat (2)	8	25¾	25¼	25¾	+¾
23¾	4⅜	Sym-Gou-ww (¼e)	7	10	9⅝	9⅞	+⅝
17⅝	4½	Sym-Gou xw (¼e)	10	8	7⅛	8	+⅜
		T					
18¾	6¼	Talcott Inc (.60)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 4
8⅝	4	Telautograph (.80)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15⅝	5¼	Tenn Corp (.35g)	13	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	−⅛
54¼	15⅝	Texas & Pacific Ry	2	22	21½	22	+1
65⅛	34⅝	Texas Corp (2a)	124	44½	43¼	44⅝	+1
9⅝	2	Tex Gulf Prod (.10g)	47	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	
44	23¾	Texas Gulf Sul (3a)	13	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅝
16⅝	5⅝	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	16	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Texas Pac L T (.20g)	24	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	
48	18½	Thatcher (1a)	1	22	22	22	Jan 7
64	55	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	55	55	55	Dec 30
13¾	3½	The Fair	1	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	1½	Thermoid	7	4¼	4	4⅛	+⅛
40	36	Thermoid pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Oct 29
8⅛	1⅛	Third Ave	1	2	2	2	Jan 5
15⅝	4	Thompson (J R)	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
28⅞	10	Thomp Pr (1.70g)	2	15	15	15	+⅛
10⅛	1⅞	Thompson-Starrett	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
40⅞	6⅛	Thomp-Starrett pf	1	13	13	13	Jan 7
21⅞	13⅛	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	60	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
98½	72	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	1	84	84	84	Jan 6
28⅛	8⅛	Tim-D Axle (1½g)	25	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+⅞
79	36	Timk Roll B (3a)	11	47⅛	46	47	+2
17	10	Transamerica (¾)	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
22⅛	4	Transcont & W Air	21	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
27⅞	5⅛	Transue&Will (.60g)	6	9½	8⅞	9½	+1
11⅞	3⅛	Tri-Continentl (⅛g)	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
100⅞	82	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	83	83	83	+1½
12	4¼	Truax-Traer (.80)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+½
26⅛	7	Truscon Steel	2	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+2⅛
40⅞	18½	Tw C-Fox F (2½g)	19	23½	23	23¼	−⅛
50	25	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Jan 5
17½	2¾	Twin City Rap Tr	1	5	5	5	+⅛
28⅝	7	Twin Coach (.85g)	14	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+⅜
		U					
6⅞	1⅛	Ulen & Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+¼
100⅛	46¼	Underwd-Ell (4½g)	1	56½	56½	56½	+2½
18⅜	8⅞	Union B & Pap (½g)	11	10⅞	10⅜	10½	
111	61¼	Union Carb (3.20)	64	77½	76	77½	+1½
28¼	17½	Union Oil Cal (1.20a)	14	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
148⅜	80	Union Pacific (6)	6	87	86	87	+1
99⅞	78	Union Pacific pf (4)	2	81	81	81	Jan 7
31½	22	Union Tk Car (1.60)	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅜
24⅝	5⅞	United Air Lines	158	8½	8	8⅛	+⅛
35⅛	10⅝	United Aircraft (1g)	174	27½	26	26	−⅛
31¼	7	United Am Bosch	1	9	9	9	Jan 7
30¼	15	United Bis (1.60)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+1
91	36¾	United Carbon (4)	13	44⅝	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅝
35	17½	United-Carr F (2)	8	19⅛	18⅛	19	+¾
8½	2	United Corp (.20g)	74	3⅜	3⅜	3½	−⅛
46⅞	25⅛	United Corp pf (3)	11	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+⅜
16	5	United Drug (½g)	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
26⅝	6½	United Dyewood (1)	25	9⅞	9	9⅛	+⅛
9⅛	2⅝	United Elec Coal	24	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+⅜
63	24	United En & F (4g)	3	33	33	33	−¼
86¾	52	United Fruit (3a)	7	64	62⅝	64	+1¾
17	9	United Gas Imp (1)	21	11	10⅞	10⅞	−¼
113⅞	101	United Gas I pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jan 8
16⅛	3½	United Pprbd (.30g)	3	5½	5¼	5½	+⅜
24⅜	5⅝	US & Foreign Sec	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅜
100½	70	US & For S pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 17
3⅝	¾	US Distributing	1	1	1	1	Dec 28
34⅞	5½	US Freight	2	9	9	9	+¾
137	53	US Gypsum (2a)	9	71	70	70	−1
23½	5¾	US Hoffman Mach	10	8½	7⅞	8½	+½
70	29⅞	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Dec 27
43⅝	16⅛	US Indus Alco	21	22½	21¼	21¾	+¾
15⅛	3⅝	US Leather	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+¼
22⅝	6⅛	US Leather A	15	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+½
112	65	US Lea pr pf (15k)	3	70	65	65	Dec 28
72¼	24	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	30	31	29½	31	+1¼
19⅜	3¼	US Realty & Imp	29	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
72⅜	20	US Rubber	126	28⅜	26¾	28¼	+1
118	43½	US Rubber 1 pf	26	58	55¾	57⅜	+½
105	52½	US Smelt Ref (1e)	5	68½	67⅝	67⅝	−⅛
75⅝	58	US Smelt pf (3½)	4	64½	63	64½	Jan 3
126⅛	48½	US Steel (1g)	407	61	58¾	60	+⅜
150	100⅛	US Steel pf (7)	14	114½	112¾	114½	+2
136	114	US Tobacco (5a)	4	120½	120	120	Jan 7
9¼	2⅞	United Stkyds (½)	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
8⅛	1	United Stores A	9	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅛
84½	46	United Stores pf (6g)	2	40	40	40	Jan 3
21	9¾	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+¾
86	47	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jan 6
4⅞	¾	Utilities P & Lt A	10	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
		V					
2⅝	⅝	Vadsco	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
44⅝	14¼	Van Raalte (3½g)	4	22	21½	21½	
39⅝	9⅝	Vanadium (1g)	68	19⅞	18⅝	19⅞	+⅝
47	35⅝	Vick Chemical (2a)	2	40	40	40	Jan 8
12⅝	2⅝	Va-Caro Chemical	51	5⅛	4⅝	5	+¼
74⅝	18½	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½g)	21	30	28½	29¾	+⅞
135	113	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	120	120	120	+2
		W					
10⅛	2	Wabash Ry	10	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅜
18⅜	2½	Wabash pf A	8	3¾	3½	3¾	
19⅝	6⅞	Waldorf Sys (1g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅝
33	18	Walgreen (2)	6	20¼	20	20	
92½	71¾	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	2	79½	79	79½	+5
51⅝	32	Walker (H) G&W (4)	12	41¾	41	41¾	−¼
19⅞	17	Walkr (H) G&W pf (1)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
18¾	3¼	Walworth (1g)	56	8⅝	8	8¼	+⅝
50⅝	7⅞	Ward Baking A	2	15⅛	13⅞	15	+¾
10¾	2	Ward Baking B	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
99⅛	36½	Ward Bak pf (4¼g)	1	42	42	42	+1
18	4¾	Warner Pict	81	7¾	7¼	7½	+¼
12¼	2⅝	Warren Bros	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
35¼	9	Warren Bros cv pf	2	11	11	11	+⅛
46	16	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	3	24	23	24	+2
38⅛	11⅝	Waukesha Mot (1)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+1¼
60¾	20	Wayne Pump (2)	17	29¼	27⅞	29¼	+1⅜
9¾	2¼	Webster Eisenlohr	3	2¾	2½	2⅝	+⅛
56	23¼	Wesson O & S (½a)	5	32	30½	32	+1½
84½	73½	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Jan 7
30⅛	14½	West Auto Sup (1.60)	3	18	17⅞	18	+½
11¾	2⅝	West Maryland	4	4½	4¼	4½	+⅜
23½	5½	West Mary 2 pf	8	9	8½	9	+⅜
4¾	1	West Pacific	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
11¼	1½	West Pacific pf	7	3½	3	3⅛	+⅛
83½	22½	West Union	18	28¼	27½	27½	+½
57⅜	17¾	Westingh Air (1)	10	27	26⅞	27	
167⅝	87½	West El & M (6g)	35	108½	106⅝	108	+1½
30⅛	10¾	Weston El In (1g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+⅜
27¼	10¾	Westvaco Chl (1)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jan 8
34⅞	21½	Westvaco C pf (1½)	3	24½	24	24	Jan 7
65	19	Wheeling Steel	14	27	26	27	+1
126¼	75	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Jan 4
90⅜	55	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	1	55	55	55	Dec 29
23½	14½	White Dental (1.20)	1	14	14	14	Jan 5
33⅜	6	White Motor	42	11¾	11	11⅞	+⅞
18⅞	8½	White Rk M Sp (1.40)	3	10⅛	10	10	−¼
6¾	1⅝	White Sew Mach	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jan 8
46⅛	11	White Sew M pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+⅞
6¼	1¾	Wilcox O & G	10	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
5½	2	Willys-Overland	17	3	2⅞	3	
12	4⅜	Willys-Over pf (.60)	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅜
12¼	4⅝	Wilson & Co (½)	28	5¾	5½	5⅝	−⅛
91⅛	49¾	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 30
13⅝	10½	Woodward Iron	24	16¼	14½	16	+2
65⅝	34	Woolworth (2.40)	43	40	39½	40	+⅝
47	12	Worth P & M	9	19½	19	19½	+1⅛
100	40	Worth P&M pf B	2	58	57	58	Nov 30
54	39¾	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	6	46	45	45	+5
40⅝	34	Worth pr pf (4½)	7	34	35	34	+⅞
76	58½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	63¼	63	63¼	+⅛
		Y—Z					
62½	21¾	Yale & Towne (.60a)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+2⅛
37⅞	7½	Yellow Truck & C	340	12¾	11¼	12⅝	+1⅝
46⅝	12½	Young Sp & W	15	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
101⅞	34½	Youngs S & T (3¼g)	87	43⅜	41½	42⅛	+¾
115	70	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	75	75	75	Dec 23
30½	14½	Youngs S Door (¾g)	29	22½	21¼	22½	+2
43⅛	11⅞	Zenith Radio (2g)	36	16⅞	15½	16⅜	+⅞
9¼	2⅛	Zonite Products	9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅜

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra; (e) paid this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid in 1937; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid in 1937; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock; (b) 1-10 share of $2 preference stock.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Mfg $4	22	26	Grt Nor Paper $1 a	35	..
Am Screw $.80 a	38	42	Greenf'dT&Dpf$6	53	58
Am Wringer	4	5½	Hey'd Wakefield	14	18
Am Writ Paper	¾	1⅜	Hygrade Sylv $3	33½	35½
Amoskeag $1 h m	20	25	Keith, G E pf $2 f	22	25
Appleton Co $4 a	40	..	Lincoln Stores $1 a	21½	..
Arlington M$2¾f n	19½	21	Ludlow Mfg A $8	114	120
Bates Mfg	5½	8	Merrimac Hat $1 f	12	15
Ben Ind $3½ pf	51¾	53¾	Merrimack Mfg	9	13
BerkshireF S $.40 f	6½	7	Nashawena Mills	5	8
Bird & Son pf	85	88	Nashua Mfg	10	13
Boott Mills $4	35	45	Nat'l Casket $4	45	49
Bos Rail H $4 pf	10	35	Naumk'g Steam$6 f	38	43
Boston Wharf $2	19	22	Newm'k't Mfg$6½ f	34	39
Bos Wov H $2 f	22	24	Nonquitt Mills $3 f	13	17
Bourne Mills $1½ f	10	15	Norw&WRR $8 pf	80	90
Cabot Mfg $4½ f	40	..	Prov&WorR $10 f	68	78
Chapman V $2 a	33½	35½	Qui M C & S	4¼	5½
Charlton Mills $1 f	25	30	Quissett Mill $1 f	19	..
Collyer Ins W$1.40 f	14	16	Saco-Lowell new	9½	11½
Crompton&Knowles	48	53	Sagamore Mfg $6	30	35
Davison Chem $.60 f	8½	10½	Sanford Mills $4	33	38
Dennison deb $8	105	115	Sylvania Ind $.95 f	17	20
Douglas Shoe pf	..	21	U S Envelope $5	50	57
Draper Corp $3 a	53½	56½	Valley M & I $4 f	18½	22½
Eastern Mfg	3½	5½	Van Nor MT$1.60 a	13½	15½
Fiberloid Corp $3	43½	46½	Waltham Watch$2 f	6	10
Goodall Worst $4 f	62	67	Wamsutta Mills	7¾	9¾
Graton & Knight	4¼	5	West'n Cart $6 pf	101	..

a Exclusive of extras. f Paid in 1937. h Paid in 1938. m Declared a dividend of $1, payable July 5, 1938. n Also declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable January 15.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked	Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bank of Am(NTS)	49½	51½	Aetna Cas	90	94
Bankers Trust	49¾	51¾	Aetna Ins	44¾	46¾
Brooklyn Trust	89	92	Aetna Life	26¾	28¼
Cent Hanover	97½	100½	Am Equit	25¼	26¾
Chase National	34¾	36¾	Am Ins Nwk	10½	12
Chem Bk & Tr	45½	47½	Am Reins	32½	34½
City	29	31	Am Reserve	20¾	22¼
Commercial	145	148	Am Surety	38¾	40¾
Corn Exchange	53½	55½	Automobile	25¾	27¼
Empire Trust	22	24	Conn Gen Lif	25½	27
First National	1805	1835	Contin Cas	23½	25½
Guaranty Trust	257	261	Fid & Dep	93	96
Irving Trust	12¾	14¾	Gen Reinsur	32½	34½
Manhattan	23	25	Glens Falls	36	38
Manufacturers	93½	96½	Globe & Rep	11¾	13¼
New York Trust	93½	96½	Globe & Rut	25	29½
Public National	32¾	34¾	Great Amer	22¼	23¾
Title Guar & Tr	6⅜	8	Hanover	28½	30
Boston Bank Stocks	**Bid**	**Asked**	Hartford Fire	64½	66½
Bos Safe D & Tr*	290	..	Home Ins	27¾	29½
First National	39½	40	Homestead	14½	16
Merchants	390	..	Mass Bond	37¼	40
National Rockland	60	..	Nor River	25¾	27¼
National Shawmut	21½	23	Phoenix	77	81
New Eng Trust*	400	..	Springfield	105	108
Pilgrim Trust	165	..	Sun Life	410	460
Second National	135	..	Travelers	431	441
State St Trust*	360	..	U S Fid & G	14¾	16
			U S Fire	48¼	50¼

* Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank

Business and Industry

Moderate Upturn in Steel Output Follows Turn of New Year

Commerce and Finance

Baruch Urges War Debts, Exchange Pact With Britain

NEW YORK (AP)—Adjustment of the war debt and an agreement providing for "constant relationship" between the dollar and pound sterling were urged today by Bernard M. Baruch for inclusion in the trade conversations between Great Britain and the United States.

In a statement prepared at the request of the Toronto Star, and made public at his office, Mr. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the World War, said:

"Grave responsibilities rest upon the United States and Great Britain in the opportunity now presented to work out better understandings between the English speaking democracies and commonwealths. Temporary advantages must be overlooked for the greater future benefit of all. These results should follow:

War Debt Settlement

"1. Reestablish the sanctity of contracts by adjusting war debts.

"2. Establish a ratio between the moneys of Great Britain, her commonwealths and dependencies and the American dollar. These moneys should bear a constant relationship one to the other, irrespective of how other nations may evaluate theirs. We should leave ourselves free to change our monetary valuations vis-à-vis the rest of the world, but the ratio between English and American moneys should remain fixed.

"3. In view of the disturbed conditions of the world and the threat to democratic nations by anti-democratic nations, England and her commonwealths and the United States should be free to arm as circumstances demand, on the sea, in the air and on the land. We must make no military alliance, but both should agree never to use any of their armed forces one against the other.

"In lieu of the 5-5-3 treaty, for every ton that Japan builds, both Great Britain and America should each build two. When sanity returns to the world, I hope the English-speaking nations will take the lead for peace and disarmament;

Champions Hull

"4. The pending Hull trade agreements lowering tariff barriers will increase trade of all English speaking people and will help the whole world. They will point the way toward a peaceful solution of our gravest problems.

"We should not close the door to others, for none of this contemplates an economic or military alliance. Every other nation should be free to come into these agreements on a basis to be determined by the previous signatories to the arrangements, except in the case of war debts which the United States should reserve to itself to take up with each country desiring to join in currency stabilization and trade agreements.

"Standards of work, hours and wages in existence when the treaties are made should be a part of any economic relations."

Industrial Activity In December Under First 8 Months 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — Industrial activity in December fell to a level about 25 per cent below the first eight months of 1937, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

Steel production declined most sharply.

The downturn bore witness mainly to slower activity in the durable goods industries, which had operated at a high rate in the first eight months of the year.

Retail trade at the holiday season increased slightly less than usual and was somewhat smaller than the previous year, the board said in its monthly review.

On the basis of partial information, the board's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production in December stood at about 83 per cent of the 1923-25 average. This compared with 89 in November and an average of 116 in the first eight months of 1937.

Steel output fell to about 26 per cent of capacity in December from an average of around 38 in November and 85 in August, the survey said.

Production of lumber and plate glass also declined substantially. Motor output showed less than the usual seasonal increase in November and decreased in December.

In the non-durable goods industries the downswing in progress since spring continued.

"Reductions at woolen mills, rayon mills and shoe factories have been particularly marked and in November these industries were operating at rates little above those of the lowest levels of the depression," the board reported.

N. Y. State Sells $100,000,000 Notes

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine has sold to a group of banks and bond firms $100,000,000 New York State 4-month notes at an annual interest rate of ¼ of 1 per cent.

The notes will be dated January 12 and mature May 12.

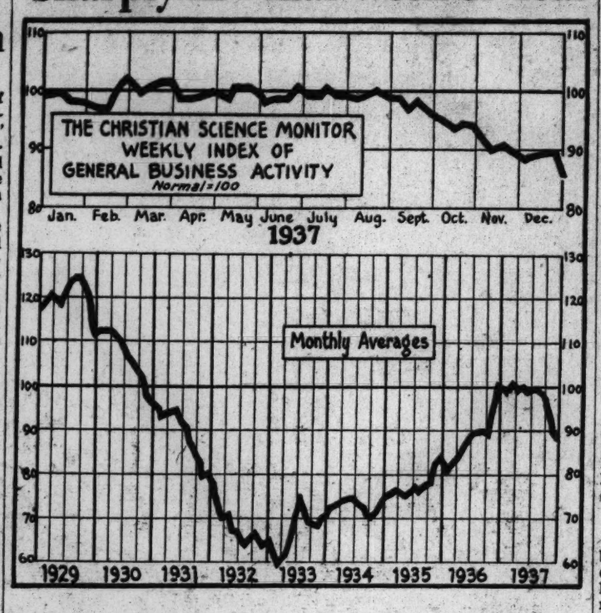
Duro-Test Corp. Reports 10 P. C. Increase in Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH BERGEN, N. J.—Duro-Test Corporation, largest independent manufacturer of electric light bulbs in the United States, reported a 10 per cent increase in December sales over those for the corresponding month in 1936, according to a statement issued by Maxwell M. Bilofsky, president.

Effective immediately, Mr. Bilofsky said, the North Bergen production plant will begin to install new high speed equipment which will assure an additional production of 40,000 incandescent lamps a day. It will also provide work for 100 more employees, he declared.

Monitor Index of Business Off Sharply in Final Week of Year



Following a brief upturn in the middle of December, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped sharply in the final week to a new low for the current recession. On Jan. 1 of this year the index registered 86.1 (prel.) compared with 89.6 on Dec. 25 and 99.4 on Jan. 2, 1937.

Sharp declines were recorded for two of the components of the index, electricity production and miscellaneous freight carloadings, whereas the third component, bank debits for selected centers outside New York City, showed a small gain.

The drop in miscellaneous carloadings was the sharpest recorded for the present decline and carried the index to the lowest levels since the autumn of 1935. The total for the week actually showed a small gain over that of the preceding week but with allowances for holiday and seasonal factors the adjusted index lost considerable ground.

Power output was estimated by the Edison Electric Institute for the week ended Jan. 1 at a figure somewhat below that of the final total reported for the previous week. As in the carloadings series, allowances for holiday, seasonal and trend factors lowered the adjusted index substantially. At the current level the series is the lowest it has been since March of 1936.

Bank debits, on the other hand, while substantially below the previous week's total, fell short of the usual intramonthly drop and the resulting index adjusted for the seasonal factors recorded a small advance. The debits series is the only one of the three components to show a gain for three consecutive weeks. While the increase has carried the series somewhat above the low point reached early in December, the index is still well below that of a year ago.

Somewhat more favorable developments were reported last week for other business factors reflected indirectly in the index. Steel ingot production increased modestly for the week. While there are some indications of recovery, the outlook is still somewhat uncertain. Automobile production increased about 10 per cent during the week. Textile mills reported some gains in orders and some improvement was noted in the shoe business.

Retail trade activity continued to lag behind the volume of a year ago although some of the decline was less than expected. A few sections reported sales increases.

Employment was reported to have held moderately steady and commodity prices were generally firmer.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 1* 1938	Dec. 25 1937	Jan. 2 1937
Combined index	86.1	89.6	99.4
Bk debits outside NYC	88.2	88.0	97.3
Elec pwr production	91.1	96.0	97.9
Misc carloadings	74.0	79.0	103.1

*Preliminary.

Retail Trade Holds Up Well in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An unusual condition is unveiling itself in connection with Chicago business, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail stores catering to the so-called middle class are said to be well satisfied with sales fairly well up to a year ago. On the other hand, the lower-priced establishments, that depend upon the ordinary wage earner, are said to be in a position where special sales attractions and the like are necessary to maintain sales volumes.

Wholesalers report very similar conditions. Well-established houses indicate a feeling that 1938 will be a good average year, despite present recessions.

The two big trade shows held in Chicago last week also showed marked differences in result. The shoe manufacturers' exposition produced unusually heavy commitments. The household furnishings events, on the other hand, were not quite up to last year, although with another week to go it is predicted that as a whole the gathering will attract a total dealer attendance of 10,000, with sales in proportion.

Public utilities are in most cases holding above early 1937 figures. Automobile sales are slightly behind.

Wilson & Co. Earnings Decline Sharply in Year

CHICAGO (AP) — Wilson & Co., meat packers, reported net earnings for the fiscal year ended Oct. 30 totaled $2,507,528, equal after provision for preferred dividends, to 28 cents a common share outstanding.

This compared with earnings of $4,068,457, or $1.06 a common share, the previous year.

Edward Foss Wilson, president, said sales for the 1937 period increased 11 per cent, totaling $282,746,155, reflecting an increase in tonnage and prices.

He said the downward price trend in October caused heavy losses, although pork and lard inventories were the lowest in the company's history. Operating costs, including taxes and labor increased during the year, Mr. Wilson said, and it was difficult to adjust operations quickly to the changed conditions.

Steel Operations Rise 5 Points To 26 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—A moderate upturn in steel production has followed the turn of the new year with sufficient business coming in to make possible better rolling schedules, and the steel-making rate for the past week was 26 per cent of mill capacity, 5 points higher than the preceding week, according to the magazine Steel.

Pittsburgh gained 10.5 points to 25.5 per cent, Chicago 2 to 24.5 per cent, eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 31, Youngstown 10 to 24, Wheeling 7 points to 26, Cleveland 8 to 26, Buffalo 7 to 23, and St. Louis 9 to 21.

No change was made at Birmingham, 63 per cent, New England 19 per cent, and Detroit 33 per cent. In the Cincinnati district all open hearths were idle, but 30 per cent operation is indicated for this week.

December Output Low

"Steel ingot production in December was 1,472,241 gross tons, the lowest in 39 months and 32 per cent lower than in November," says the review. "Despite this shrinkage in the closing months of 1937 total ingot production for the year was 49,507,766 tons, the third highest year in history. Only 1928 and 1929 production exceeded last year.

"Although pig iron production in December at 1,503,474 tons was 25.1 per cent less than in November and the daily rate was 27.5 per cent lower, total output for 1937 was the highest for any year since 1929. The December figures were the lowest for any month since January, 1935.

"The total output for 1937 was 36,709,139 tons, compared with 42,270,183 tons in 1929. In comparison with the total of 30,682,704 tons made in 1936 the gain was 19.6 per cent.

"Automobile assemblies continued at a slow pace although slightly improved over the holiday week. Total output was 54,084, against 49,550 the preceding period.

Ship Tonnage Awards

"New ship tonnage has been awarded and shipbuilders will have some 60,000 tons of steel, principally plates, to place with mills in the next few months, for 12 tankers for Standard Oil of New Jersey. The maritime commission pays part of the cost, to cover additional equipment to make the craft naval auxiliaries.

"Twelve cargo ships, requiring about 50,000 tons of steel are pending and steel for two battleships now on the ways will come out from time to time. Bids have been taken on about 13,696 tons of armor plate.

Pipe tonnage offers some features, the Texas Company dividing about 24,000 tons of electric welded line pipe between three producers. The pipe is for use in Colombia, South America. A line 1350 miles long, from Texas to Iowa, has been surveyed."

Strength in scrap in eastern markets has caused Steel's composite of steelmaking scrap to advance eight cents, to $13.83, the sixth consecutive weekly increase. This is $1.03 higher than the low point at the end of November. The iron and steel composite is advanced one cent, to $38.93. The finished steel average is unchanged at $61.70.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week advanced 2.2 points to 27.8 per cent of capacity, compared with 25.6 per cent last week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today.

A month ago operations averaged 27.4 per cent of capacity, while a year ago the rate was 78.8 per cent.

New High for G. M. Sales to Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

General Motors Corp. broke all records for 12 months' sales to dealers in the year 1937, the company's latest report shows. Total was 2,116,897 compared with 2,037,690 units sold in 1936.

Total sales of cars and trucks to dealers in December, including Canadian sales and overseas shipments, were 160,444, against 195,136 in November, and 239,114 in December, 1936.

Sales to dealers in the United States in December were 108,232 compared with 153,184 in November, and 197,065 in December, 1936.

Sales to consumers in United States for 12 months were 1,594,215, against 1,720,213 year before.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week gave an astonishing account of itself. Continuing the advance of the previous week it rose so fast that the New York Times reported Sunday that in terms of that paper's index of fifty stocks the market made the best advance of any week in more than four and one half years. On the Times' index the strong market on Saturday, closing at the top for the day and the week, carried prices beyond the range of recently descending tops of November 12, December 7 and 21.

On the Dow-Jones index of industrial shares, the market, after pounding at the top for three days, broke through on Saturday the top of approximately 130 made on December 7 and 21. Chart-readers one and all seem to think that if the market gets decisively through the 130 level it will probably go to 140 or 145 regardless of the future trend.

A Remarkable Rally

Among the best performers were the coppers, which broke through their recent highs, presumably on the strength of the red metal, particularly in Europe, which strength is in turn probably a rearmament product. Contrary to usual precedent the metal rose before copper shares did. Copper company equities usually move up or down first, followed by a move in the metal.

The steels also were strong, particulary U. S. and Bethlehem, which closed the week at their previous recovery tops, principally on the anticipated further slight improvement in steel operations this week. Scrap steel was also up again slightly, for the fifth successive week, though the higher prices are again almost nominal.

The airplane shares participated only slightly in the week's advance, having already had their recovery, and reflecting also disappointment over the only slight increase in the Government's budgeted rearmament expenditures. Strength of the market on Saturday, however, was broadly distributed among the leaders. Even Chrysler and General Motors were included, and the long-suffering rails feebly joined the advance.

The rally seemed the more remarkable because it received only the mildest support from good news, either political or economic, and it resisted a further run of the now chronic and habitual bad news.

On the side of good news, the President's annual message to Congress was taken as conciliatory—as had been anticipated, however, after the violence of Messrs. Ickes' and Jackson's anti-business diatribes. The President harped on his usual reform song, but not bitterly.

Has Inflationary Meaning

Second item of semi-bullish news was the budget message, which of course again raised the estimated deficit for the current fiscal year, from last October's $695,000,000 figure to $1,088,000,000 and dropped the usual prediction of a balanced budget for the following year, replacing it with a prediction of a deficit nearly as large as this year's. Budget deficits are automatically "inflationary" in market meaning.

The real inflationary meaning of the budget however was the belief in the Street that the actual deficits for this and next year will be very much larger than officially forecast. For this year the deficit is expected to reach $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, throwing the Treasury off even its present so-called "layman's balance" made possible by the use for general running expenses of the funds theoretically laid aside for Social Security reserves.

For next year the deficit is expected to be much larger because while the Treasury predicted slightly smaller revenues (due to probable poorer business) it failed to make the logically corresponding prediction of larger relief expenditures which automatically follow in our present political economy any slowing down in the circulation of national economic energy.

Widespread conjecture has, incidentally, again developed in the Street as to the economic meaning of impending Treasury deficits—real deficits, that is to say, not covered by pay-roll taxes but requiring the Treasury to go out into the money market and borrow. Will such deficits cause "inflation"? Most say no, until some spectacular news development causes a "flight from cash" similar to that of the Spring of 1933. The Treasury began running heavy deficits in 1931 and 1932 but it took a long time for them to "take" as bullish influences of economic activity and stock market prices.

A $7,000,000,000 Budget

There was, however, widespread note made of the President's implication the previous week that government expenses hereafter could not be expected to shrink below $7,000,000,000 per annum. This is more than the Treasury has ever taken in during any peace-time year. If true, it would mean either that taxes will have to be increased still further or that hereafter the budget will never be balanced except in years of peak prosperity. This gave people here something very interesting to think about.

The chief remaining items of bullish news were not particularly impressive. Chrysler and Ford will between them take back 80,000 men during January. How long they will employ them cannot be told. The economics of automobile production call for full-time operation or nothing, and for these men it has meant nothing for many weeks. The expectation remains unchanged that motorcar output for the current quarter will be between 30 and 40 per cent below last year.

Bearish news, of course, included the default of Erie on five bond issues, causing repeated sinking spells in the already depressed second-grade rail bond market. On the day of the announcement Erie common dropped from 6⅛ to 3½. Then there was the news of a further drop in carloadings, after seasonal adjustment, for the week ended Jan. 1. The market was helped by announcement that Baltimore & Ohio's application for an $8,233,000,000 loan had been approved by the RFC. It is felt that since Erie's recent record has been as good as B. & O.'s Jesse Jones' refusal so far to O. K. its loan application is a bit of poker playing to force Chesapeake & Ohio to guarantee the loan.

More Realistic Attitude

Perhaps the most bullish influence in the whole economic situation, as it is seen here, is the difference in the tone of leading business men's public statements at present contrasted with those of 1929. The 1929 note of carefree and, as it turned out, unjustified optimism has been replaced with a much more realistic-sounding uncertainty. Instead of "prosperity is round the corner" the note now is that we may have a month or two or six months of poor or worse business before recovery sets in.

However, it cannot be said that investment opinion, as distinguished from trading opinion, has veered from its bearishness. There is some tendency to wonder whether perhap, even if business does decline further for a few months, the stock market may already be anticipating the ultimate turn some months in advance. But in this view there appears no real conviction.

Commodities were again firm, particularly wheat and copper. The first week of 1938 in the new issues market saw only a handful of tax-exempt offerings. Member excess reserves rose $110,000,000 to a new high since last April of $1,270,000,000, due chiefly to return of money from circulation, though the week's total of the latter, only $61,000,000, was less than seasonal.

The new stock trading commission fees went into effect without much comment, but there is some dissatisfaction over the required monthly service charge for inactive accounts, and desire for the Stock Exchange to clarify its meaning.

May Let Insurance Companies Invest In Low Rent Houses

NEW YORK (AP)—Superintendent of Insurance, Louis H. Pink has recommended to the State Legislature that life insurance companies be authorized to invest their funds over a limited period and in limited amounts for the construction of low-rental housing developments.

Terming such investments "safe" and "no speculation," Mr. Pink urged acceptance of a recent offer by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest $100,000,000 in low-rental housing in aid of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's slum clearance program.

"The department believes that legislation should be enacted so that the proposal of the Metropolitan Life can be carried out," he said, in his annual report.

"This would not only be socially and economically useful, but it would be a safe and sound investment. How important the enactment of such a provisional law may be in stimulating the flow of business, trade and employment can be guaged from the fact that this one institution alone is prepared to invest more in this one State than we can hope to receive from the Federal Government under the Wagner-Steagall Bill.

Egg Prices Decline 20 P. C. in 2 Months

CHICAGO (AP)—The mild, open winter which has encouraged hens to "lay their heads off," has forced egg prices down approximately 20 per cent in two months, market figures show.

Starting around Nov. 1 when production normally decreases and withdrawals from storage show a marked increase, receipts of fresh eggs have been heavy, so heavy in fact that at times there was little market for fresh arrivals because dealers were trying to unload storage eggs.

The price of extra firsts, a standard used for delivery in carload units, has dropped from 29½ cents a dozen, wholesale, around Nov. 1, to 22¾ cents, the current closing price.

The report concludes with the observation that egg prices usually decline from November or December until spring, but the decline in 1938 is not expected to be as large as in 1937 because of smaller flocks on farms.

'The Boston Trustee,' New Book by Donald Holbrook

Publication of a new book by Donald Holbrook entitled "The Boston Trustee" has been announced presenting for the first time in printed form an authoritative study of the background and principles of this famous New England profession.

This intimate volume is addressed particularly to investors who find that the problems of preserving investment capital are becoming increasingly difficult under present conditions. A Boston trustee himself, Mr. Holbrook's volume is written in a concise, yet colorful and comprehensive style.

The book is published by the Marshall Jones Co., of Boston.

High Wage Result Of Prosperity, Not Cause, Says Sloan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 10—A reiteration of General Motors' policy toward its workers is contained in a pamphlet sent out by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board, to 375,755 of the corporation's stockholders today. It follows closely on the appearance by William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, before the congressional committee in Washington last week on the workers' situation in the plants of the corporation, and reports "outstanding progress" in making and regularizing employment, while at the same time increasing yearly wage payments to a level 18 per cent above that of 1925.

Mr. Sloan recalls that General Motors set up a revolving fund of $60,000,000 more than two years ago to build up an inventory in periods of low seasonal consumer demand and thereby maintain employment that otherwise would have been impossible. In addition to this, he says, the yearly models of the automotive industry are now introduced earlier in the belief that this will provide additional work during the winter months when outside work is unavailable.

High Wages a Result

Remarking that many people believe high wages mean prosperity, Mr. Sloan says high wages "are a result, not a cause, and that fact is too frequently lost sight of."

"High wages and a high standard of living have only been possible and can only continue to exist, let alone advance, to the extent that we are able to promote and capitalize technological progress," he says. "By this is meant nothing more or less than the application of science to industry's problems—new things to make and better ways of making present things.

"On the other hand, if to increase wages means to increase selling prices, little is gained and perhaps much is lost. To increase wages at the same time to maintain, or still better to reduce selling prices, is the true road to more things for more people—a high standard of living.

"In all the relationships of General Motors now and in the past, as well as in the future, the interest of the worker will always be kept in mind and in all things, for it may well be said that a satisfied and loyal worker is the best recipe for a 'quality' job."

Near Top of Wage Earners

Mr. Sloan placed the average number of workers employed in General Motors' plants for the first 10 months of 1937 at 194,013, which, he added, was more than 100,000 above the low point of 87,843 in 1932. In spite of some reduction near the close of 1937, he said, it was expected that the average employment for that year would surpass that of 1929.

With regard to earnings, Mr. Sloan said, General Motors' workers had "enjoyed rates which have placed them among the top wage earners of American industry, the average earnings per week in 1936 being from 25 to 35 per cent above general industrial averages.

"The same advantage was maintained during the first eight months of 1937, the latest period for which general industrial averages are available," he added.

Based on the cost of living index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mr. Sloan stressed that wages paid by General Motors to its workers "brought nearly a third more during 1936 than in 1929."

"Unfortunately," he said, "in 1937 workers' annual earnings will be reduced from what they would have been by the General Motors strike early in the year and by the many interruptions in the production that followed. Somewhat shortened hours as a result of disturbed economic conditions in the closing months of the year also will affect the yearly totals. This will be partially offset by the unusually short lapse between the old and the new models and the heavy production schedules early in the fall."

Steel Rail Output Prospects Improve

NEW YORK (AP)—The outlook for steel rail production has improved substantially in the first few days of the new year, steel circles reported.

Norfolk & Western has placed orders for 25,000 tons of 131-pound rail, divided 18,750 tons to Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., largest operating unit of U. S. Steel, and 6250 to the Bethlehem Steel Co. The price was slightly more than $1,000,000.

A similar order has been placed by Chesapeake & Ohio, U. S. Steel getting 14,700 tons, and the rest going to Inland and two smaller companies.

Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette, it was reported, would place orders in a few days for another 25,000 tons between them, and inquiries in the market have picked up materially this week.

I. C. C. Authorizes Santa Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway to issue $3,900,000 series B, 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates. The certificates will be sold at $101.57 and accrued dividends.

We specialize in all winter cruises

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

FPC Asks Utility Value Be Put On a Prudent Investment Basis

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Power Commission informed Congress its rate-making power over electric utilities would be almost impossible to administer unless the Supreme Court reversed its stand on utility valuations.

The commission and President Roosevelt have recently advocated the prudent investment theory, basing rates on actual investment less depreciation, rather than the long-standing rule that reproduction cost must be considered.

In its annual report to Congress the commission said it was "deeply concerned in the establishment of a legal principle which will be consistent with and not obstructive to a sound administration of the rate-making power."

Court Delays Decision

Since the commission report was written, the Supreme Court delayed indefinitely a decision on the constitutionality of the prudent investment theory by returning to a California district court a case involving the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The high tribunal said the lower court should determine whether rates in question were confiscatory.

The commission reminded Congress it had amended the power act to extend the commission's regulatory powers over 292 utilities with claimed assets of $10,000,000,000, and that the change had placed the commission on the threshold of a new era of federal regulation.

With this greater jurisdiction the report said, fixing rates under the reproduction cost rule will make its administrative task "well nigh impossible of performance."

1511 Private Utilities

The commission pointed out that there were about 1511 privately owned electric utilities with total claimed capital assets of approximately $17,000,000,000, of which 292 with total claimed capital assets of approximately $10,000,000,000 clearly fell within the scope of the Federal Power Act, and an additional 261 of which with total claimed capital assets of approximately $3,00,000,000 had been classed as "indeterminate" in the absence of more exact information concerning their interstate character.

Reviewing its work in the fiscal year ended on June 30, last, together with additional activities to last December, the commission in its report says that nation-wide uniformity in electric utility accounting has been notably advanced by the uniform system of accounts which it has adopted; that corporate structures have been simplified, with a saving of "millions of dollars in interest" and in charges for service, financing and management; that elimination of improper interlocking directorates has resulted in a much stronger local control of operating companies.

U. S. Has Already Spent $4,011,028,766 Of the 1938 Budget

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Government already has expended $4,011,028,766 of the $7,614,857,000 budgeted for the fiscal year ending next June 30, the Treasury said.

Reporting the Government's fiscal position as of January 7, the Treasury said spending on that date was $322,000,000 ahead of the comparable period of the previous year although this year's budget is nearly $400,000,000 less than 1937 expenditures.

Receipts, however, remain more than $1,000,000 ahead of the previous year. On January 7, they were $3,275,047,548 compared with $2,247,870,153 in the comparable six months and one week of the previous year.

Over the same period, the Treasury has accumulated $735,981,217 of the predicted $1,294,345,300 gross deficit predicted for this fiscal year.

Price of Copper Is Again Advanced

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP) — The price of domestic copper was given a further boost of ⅛ cent today with the posting of a quotation of 10⅝ cents a pound by leading custom smelter sellers.

This marked the third rise since last Wednesday and lifted the custom smelter price ⅝ cent a pound above the 1937 low recorded early in December.

Primary producers continued to quote 11 cents, a price they have maintained the last few months in face of fluctuations in the custom smelter market.

Domestic demand has picked up in the last few days, partly in sympathy with the rising trend of metal quotations in the export market, dealers reported. A good demand was indicated after the latest price boost, it was added.

The high price for domestic copper last year was 17 cents, registered in March.

STORE-WIDE SALE of SHOES for WOMEN, MEN and CHILDREN

Sale of HOSIERY

Thomas J. Peirce & Son
Six Generations of Shoe Retailing
Since 1767
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
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Wedding and Engagement Rings

Yellow gold, white gold with platinum are exclusive with

Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
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THUNDERBOLTS

now in full swing

Thunderbolts feature only new, first quality merchandise.

Thunderbolts are priced far below usual prices.

Thunderbolts offer a broad variety of seasonable merchandise.

Shop Them Every Day, and Save!

Cherry & Webb's
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Now! January Fur Sale

Entire Stock at Savings of

20% to 40%

Cherry & Webb's 5-store purchasing power brings you the Biggest January Fur Savings since 1933! Not for five years could fur dollars buy so much quality and fashion! A triumph in thrift . . . a revelation in value . . . an investment in beauty!

10% Down—10 Months to Pay!

Cherry & Webb's—Second Floor

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Clearance FUR COATS

Our Entire Stock Drastically Reduced!

Originally $178 to $198
134.00
Pay 13.40 Down, The Balance In Ten Months, No Carrying Charge
Black Persian Caracul
Natural Back Muskrat
Civet Cat · Gray Caracul
Silverton Muskrat
Raccoon, Dark Full-Furred

Originally $228 to $298
164.00
Pay 16.40 Down, The Balance In Ten Months, No Carrying Charge
Black Persian Lamb
Hollander Dyed Hudson Seal
Mink Muskrat · Pahmi
Kaffa and Gray Caracul
Selected Dark Raccoon
Male Swagger
Flat Back Caracul

Higher Priced Coats Drastically Reduced

2 Black Persian Lambs	Originally $298	now $194
2 Black Persian Lambs	Originally $393	now $488
1 Gray Persian Lamb	Originally $425	now $344
2 Somali Leopard Swaggers	Originally $425	now $294
2 Let Out Jap Mink Swaggers	Originally $875	now $698
2 Hollander Dyed Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) silver fox collar	Originally $425	now $324
1 Let Out China Mink Swagger	Originally $695	now $598
1 Safari Alaska Seal Princess	Originally $475	now $344
1 Sheared Beaver Swagger	Originally $498	now $398
1 Natural Grey Persian	Originally $495	now $395
1 Mink Swagger	Originally $1250	now $750

Fur Shop—Second Floor

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheeler Says ICC Ought To Be Reorganized

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Wheeler (D) of Montana has demanded reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the ground that some of its members had permitted railroads to make "raids on the Treasury" in violation of "the spirit of the law."

Senator Wheeler, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, asserted in a formal statement that laxity of the finance division of the ICC was responsible for improper financial practices of some of the railroads.

Hits Erie, B. & O. Loans

His most caustic criticism dealt with the division majority's approval of Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio railroads. Charles D. Mahaffie of the division dissented from the majority view in both cases.

In addition to Mahaffie, the division is composed reguarly of B. H. Meyer, chairman, and Claude R. Porter. In the B. & O. decision Commissioner Carroll Miller participated, voting with the majority.

The Montanan declared that in the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio loan cases the "finance division of the commission has disregarded the plain facts of the railroad situation and the spirit and the letter of an act of Congress."

He added, "The action of the majority of the commissioners was a violation of common sense, and of the spirit of the law."

Under the law the RFC is forbidden to lend to a railroad, except for equipment purchases or property maintenance, until the ICC has certified that the road is not in need of reorganization, he said.

Last month the ICC approved a loan of $6,000,000 to the Erie on condition the loan be guaranteed by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

Although a majority of the finance division certified that the Erie was not in need of reorganization, Wheeler said, "The facts showed beyond question that the Erie needed reorganization."

Wheeler Calls Loans Unfair

The loan was not made because the Chesapeake & Ohio refused to guarantee it. The Erie defaulted on its bond interest and Chairman Jesse Jones of the RFC indicated it would be reorganized.

"The St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and other roads received a clean bill of financial health from this same division and loans from the RFC and within a few months thereafter went into receivership," Wheeler said.

"Is this fair to the Government?" he asked. "Is it fair to the investing public? It does help the insiders but that is all."

Wheeler called the Baltimore & Ohio, which recently obtained an $8,000,000 loan, "an even more glaring case."

"The majority commissioner were willing to accept the road's application at face value and avoided their legal duty to certify that the B. & O. is not in need of reorganization," he said.

Wheeler asserted the collateral for former RFC loans to the B. & O. now has a market value of less than the amount of the loans and that collateral for the $8,233,000 loan is worth $2,000,000 less than the loan.

"These facts the finance division knows and is calmly gambling on a stock market rise to protect the taxpayers' money," he said.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.35	13.14
Affiliated F Inc	4.20	4.63
Amerex Hold	20.00	21.75
Am Business Shrs	.72	.80
Am Gen Equip Inc	.63	.71
Am Ins Stocks	4.625	5.00
British Type Inv	.28	.43
Broad St Inv	22.71	24.29
Bullock Fund	14.00	15.125
Can Inv Fund	3.70	4.10
Century Shrs Tr	21.06	22.65
Chain St Inv Corp	.25	1.00
Chain St Investor	14.85	15.79
Dividend Shrs	1.26	1.36
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	16.97	18.23
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.85	11.64
Equity Corp $3 pf	24.50	27.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.16	20.62
Fund Investors Inc	16.31	17.33
Gen Capital	29.56	31.78
Gen Investors Tr	4.76	5.18
Incorp Investors Tr	16.58	..
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.75	35.75
Maryland Fund	6.00	6.69
Mass Invest Tr	19.99	21.21
Mutual Invest	10.78	11.79
Nation Wide Voting	1.28	1.31
New England Fund	12.56	13.51
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.25	14.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.44	.52
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.12	12.17
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	11.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	85.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	.34	.39
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	3.50	5.00
Spencer Trask Fund	14.66	15.33
Stand Util Inc	.53	.57
State Street Invest	81.00	84.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.62	.70
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.92	1.01
US El Lt & P Voting	.88	.96
Wellington Fund	12.97	14.29
World Investment Tr	4.34	4.72
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.61	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.61	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.60	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.69	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.47	..
Diversified Tr C	3.60	..
Diversified Tr D	5.50	6.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.85	4.10
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.63	5.25
Nation Wide Sec	3.35	3.45
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	53.375	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.12	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.58	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.53	..
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.33	..
Repres Tr Shrs	9.71	10.21
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.05	..
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.64	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.125	13.625
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.95	2.05
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	4.25	5.25
First Boston Corp	13.25	14.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Po	1.25	2.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
Bonds			K-2	10.67	11.68
B-1	27.80	30.35	**Common Stocks**		
B-2	22.33	24.41	S-1	27.78	30.27
B-3	14.15	15.53	S-2	14.88	16.30
B-4	7.47	8.24	S-3	12.94	14.18
Preferred Stocks			S-4	5.18	5.74
K-1	15.70	17.08			

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP)—Copper firm; electrolytic spot and future 10.62½-11.00; export 10.60. Tin steady; spot and future 42.00. Lead steady; New York, spot 4.85-4.90; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 5.00. Iron No. 2, f.o.b. eastern Pennsylvania 25.00; Buffalo 24.50; Alabama 20.00. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 20.00. Antimony, spot 15.62½. Quicksilver 81.00-83.00. Platinum, pure 33.00. Wolframite 24.00-26.00 nominal.

Shoe Firms Cut Business

LYNN, Mass.—The Bender Shoe Co. of Lynn and the Leopold Shoe Co. of Salem have resumed manufacturing under a new agreement. The shop crews, numbering 600, accepted a 10 per cent wage reduction. The firms are affiliated. Both make shoes for the Coward stores.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
Treasury			
12 3⅜s '43-'40 June	106.8	106.5	106.8
1 3¼s '45-'43	107.12	107.12	107.12
5 3¼s '46-'44	107.10	107.10	107.10
3 4s '54-'44	112.16	112.15	112.16
17 2¾s '47-'45	104.9	104.5	104.9
6 2½s '45	102.31	102.28	102.28
2 3⅜s '56-'46	111	110.28	110.28
2 3s '48-'46	105.16	105.16	105.16
4 3⅛s '49-'46	106.8	106.7	106.7
16 2⅞s '51-'48	102.16	102.13	102.14
24 2⅞s '53-'49	99.30	99.29	99.30
9 2¾s '54-'51	101.17	101.13	101.17
10 2⅞s '60-'55	102.7	102.5	102.5
31 2¾s '59-'56	101.5	101.4	101.5
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3¼s '64-'44	104.3	104.3	104.3
2 3s '49-'44	103.03	103.30	103.30
Home Owners' Loan			
21 2¾s '94-'39	102	101.31	102
1 2¼s '44-'42	101.17	101.17	101.17
2 3s '52-'44	103.30	103.30	103.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany 5s '49	62	62	62
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34¼	34	34¼
30 Allis Chalm 4s '52	105¼	104¾	104¾
20 Am & For P5s 2030	57½	57	57¼
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
31 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
86 Am T&T 3¼s 61	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
1 Am T Pdr cv 50	106½	106½	106½
15 Am WW&E 6s 75	96¼	95	95
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104½	104½	104½
131 Ang C Nitra deb 67	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
4 Arm Del 4s 57	93½	93¼	93½
6 Arm Del 4s 55	94½	93	94½
4 AT&SF 4s 95	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	106¼	105¾	106¼
2 ACL clt 4s 52	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
5 A C Line 4½s 64	75½	75⅛	75⅛
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	28	28	28
13 B&O rfg 6s 95	44¾	44	44
18 B&O 1st 5s 48	74	72	72
28 B&O rfg 5s 95	38½	37⅝	37¾
31 B&O 5s 96 F	38⅛	37	37
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	38	37⅛	37⅝
48 B&O cv 4½s 60	33	32½	32¾
39 B&O 4s 48	65	64	64½
11 B&O 5s S W 50	50⅛	49½	49½
5 B&O 4s T C 59	46	46	46
3 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	104½	104½	104½
8 Beech Creek 3½s 51	100	100	100
4 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	118½	118½	118½
12 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	103¾	103¼	103¼
28 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	95⅝	94½	95½
11 Boston&Me 5s 67	41⅜	41	41
10 BotConMills 6½s34	9	8¾	9
2 BotConM 6½s 34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	103⅜	103	103¼
39 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	54½	53	54½
1 Bkly UnEl1st 5s50	76	76	76
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105⅛	105	105
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	108	108	108
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	44	43½	44
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	12	11	12
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116¾	116⅜	116⅜
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅛	114	114
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124	124	124
3 Can Pac 5s '54	102	102	102
3 Can Pac 4½s '46	102	102	102
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Can Pac 4s perp	87	87	87
1 Cen Foundry 5s '41	63	63	63
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	97½	97½	97½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	72¾	72⅝	72⅝
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	95	95	95
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	64	63⅛	64
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105½	105½	105½
3 C&O 4½s '92	120¼	120⅛	120⅛
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95¼	95¼	95¼
13 Chi & Alton 3s '49	26½	26	26
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	108½	108½	108½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106¾	106½	106¾
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16½	16½
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	18½	17¾	18¼
114 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	13½	12¾	13¼
194 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4½	4	4½
1 CM&SP 4¾s '89	31½	31½	31½
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11⅞	11	11⅞
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	21	10¾	21
55 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6¾	6⅛	6¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11½	11¼	11½
20 Chi & NW 4s '87	18	17	18
1 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	17½	17½	17½
1 Chi Ry 5s '27	50½	50½	50½
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	9½	9½	9½
24 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	5½	5	5½
17 CRI&P 4s '88	19	18¾	19
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9½	9¼	9½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	8	7⅞	7⅞
5 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	50	50	50
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	91¾	91½	91½
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	98	98	98
4 Childs Co 5s '43	63	62⅞	62⅞
1 Cin Un Ter 5s '57 C	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	70	70	70
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	89¼	89¼	89¼
4 Clev Un Term 5s '73	100	99¾	100
8 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	92	91⅞	92
1 Col F&I 5s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Col & So 4½s '80	47½	47½	47½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92½	92½	92½
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96½	96½	96½
4 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
14 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	106	106	106
5 Cop Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104	104¼
12 Con Edis 3¼s '56	103⅞	102⅞	103⅛
19 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
42 Con Oil 3½s '51	99	98⅝	98⅞
21 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	102	101⅝	101¾
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	38	38	38
5 Cuba R R 5s '52	41½	41½	41½
15 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	52	51¼	51¼
1 D & R G 4s '36	14¼	14	14
3 D & R G West 5s '55	7½	7½	7½
3 D & G W 5s '55 Asd	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 D& G West 5s '78	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	105⅛	104⅞	104⅞
1 T TenV&G cn 5s 56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	103½	103½	103½
33 Erie rfg 5s '67	27¾	27	27¼
72 Erie rfg 5s '75	27½	26¾	27
20 Erie 1st 4s '96	68	68	68
23 Erie gen lien 4s '96	41	40½	40½
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	33	33	33
7 Erie cv 4s '53 B	32½	32¼	32½
7 Erie & Jer 6s '55	85	85	85
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	47	47	47
8 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	103⅛	103	103⅛
2 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102¾	102⅝	102¾
3 Gen Pub S 5½s '49	97½	97½	97½
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97	97	97
11 Goodrich 6s '45	97	96⅛	97
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104⅜	104	104⅜
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	103½	102½	103½
11 Gt Nor 5s '73	99⅜	99	99
4 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
47 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103¼	103	103¼
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95	95	95
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	88	87⅞	88
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
5 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	30½	30⅛	30⅛
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120½	120½	120½
1 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	53	53	53
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20⅜	20¼	20¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37½	36½	37½
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	45½	45¼	45¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
11 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
15 Interb R Tr 7s '32	53½	53	53
9 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	51½	51½	51½
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	19¼	19¼	19¼
34 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	51¼	50¼	50¾
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	49	49	49
21 Interlake Iron 4s '47	80¼	78⅞	80¼
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	5¾	5¾	5¾
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	72	72	72
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	47¼	47	47
6 Int Paper 6s '55	77¼	77	77¼
3 Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
19 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89	88¾	88¾
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	57¼	57¼	57¼
20 Int T&T 5s '55	61¾	61¾	61¾
4 Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	97½	97½	97½
2 K C Ft S&M 4s '36 ct	25	24	24
2 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
4 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59	58½	58½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
13 Lautaro Nat inc '75	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	93	93	93
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	80	80	80
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	38½	38½	38½
10 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	38½	35½	38½
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38½	38	38
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003	31½	31¼	31¼
19 Leh Val 4s 2003	30	29½	29½
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
19 Loews 3½s '46	99	98	98
26 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	72	71¾	72
2 Lou&JeffBdge 4s '45	107	107	107
20 Louis&N un 4s '40	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
11 Lou Gas&El 3½s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
19 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28¼	26½	28¼
14 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	26	25½	26
12 Market St Ry 7s '40	89	89	89
3 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99⅛	99⅛	99½
10 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	98	98	98
3 Met Ed 4½s '68	108	108	108
5 Mich Cen 3½s '52	102½	102⅛	102½
4 Mich Cen 4s '40	101	101	101
1 MilEl&L 5s 61B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s 71	100	100	100
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	4½	4⅛	4⅛
16 MSP&SSMar 5½s49	4⅛	4	4
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s78	60¼	60¼	60¼
10 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
15 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	46⅛	45½	46⅛
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22¼	21⅝	22
22 Mo Pac 5½s 49	6	6	6
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	23⅛	23⅛	23½
21 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23⅛	22¾	23¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 80H	23	23	23
13 Mo Pac 5s 81	23¼	23	23⅛
8 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	7⅝	7½	7½
12 MonWPsPub5½s60	103	103	103
1 Mob & O 4½s 77	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Montreal Tr 5s 41	100	99¾	100
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	52¾	52¾	52¾
5 Nassau El 4s 51	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
12 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NtRRMex4½s26asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Natl Steel 4s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	107½	107½	107½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	98½	98½	98½
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	98½	98¼	98¼
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	71½	71½	71½
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	64¾	64⅛	64⅛
7 NYC 3¼s '52	84	83⅞	83⅞
3 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	76	76	76
16 NY Ch&&StL 4½s '78	58	57	58
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	46½	46½	46½
1 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
6 NY Dock Co 4s '51	49⅞	49¾	49¾
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103½	103⅜	103½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103⅜	103	103
6 NY G El H&P 5s '48	123	123	123
7 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22¾	22	22¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	34	34	34
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
8 NYNH&H 4s '57	11	11	11
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	9½	10
2 NY Steam 5s '56	106	106	106
6 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	6½	6½	6½
5 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	93¾	93¾	93¾
20 Norf & W 4s '96	118⅞	118¾	118¾
7 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103½	103½	103½
3 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Nor Pac 6s 2047	87	87	87
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜
9 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102	102½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	101½	101⅜	101½
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100½	100½	100½
1 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	110	110	110
12 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74½	74	74½
7 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	102	101¾	101⅞
4 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105¾	105⅝	105¾
8 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	109¼	109	109
4 Para Pict 6s '55	93½	93½	93½
40 Para Pict 3¼s '47	73	73	73
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	45	45	45
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
22 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5 Pen Co 4s '63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111½	111⅜	111⅜
9 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105	104⅞	105
30 Pen RR 4½s 'deb '70	89¼	89	89¼
17 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101	100¾	100¾
4 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
11 Pen RR 3¼s '52	89	87½	89
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107⅜	107	107
3 Phila Co 5s '67	94¼	94	94¼
8 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	105⅞	106
4 Phil Read C&I6s'49	5½	5	5⅜
3 PhRead C&I 5s '73	16	16	16
2 Philippine Ry 4s '37	12½	12½	12½
19 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	53½	52¾	52¾
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	48½	48½	48½
44 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14	13¼	14
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
3 Readg 4½s '97 A	86⅜	86	86
23 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	95	94	95
6 Pepublic Steel 5½s '54	107	107	107
6 Republic Steel 4½s '61	87½	87	87
5 Republic Steel 4½s '56	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
6 Revere C & B 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 RI Ark & La4½s '34	10	10	10
6 Rutland 4½s '41 st	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Rutland Can 4s '49 st	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	101	101	101
2 StLPeo&NW 5s '48	18	18	18
8 St LSF 5s '50 B	14½	14½	14½
30 St LSF 4½s '78	13⅛	12¾	13
5 StLSF 4½s '78 ctf	11	11	11
16 St LSF 4s '50 A	14¾	14½	14¾
3 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	13	13	13
3 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	101	101	101
66 Seab AL cn 6s '45	9⅞	9½	9¾
8 Sea AL 4s '50 st	17½	16⅞	17½
20 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	8⅝	7¾	8⅝
12 Shell Un 3½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
11 Simmons 4s '52	87	87	87
18 Skelly Oil 4s '51	99	98¾	99
1 SoconyVacOil 3½s '50	107	107	107
3 SoBellT&T 3¼s '62	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Sou Pac 4½s '81	63	62½	63
6 So Pac 4½s '69	62¾	62½	62½
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	91½	91½	91½
4 So Pac 3¾s '46	82	81½	81½
4 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 South Ry 6½s '56	63½	62½	63½
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	59½	59¼	59½
5 South Ry gen 4s '56	46⅞	46	46⅞
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	60	60	60
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109	109	109
1 S W Gas&El 4s '60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
25 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
13 Studebaker 6s cv '45	71½	69	71½
3 Swift&Co 3¾s '50	106½	106¼	106½
4 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	79	78½	79
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
31 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106	106
11 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
14 Third Ave 4s '60	31¾	31	31¾
134 TideWatAsO 3½s '52	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
3 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	117¾	117¾	117¾
7 Union Oil Cal 3½s 52	108½	108⅛	108½
19 Un2Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	112½	113¼
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 Un Pac 3½s '70	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	78¾	78⅝	78¾
7 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'46	108½	108½	108½
12 US Rub 5s '47	105¼	105	105¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	84	84	84
11 Utah P&L 5s '44	84½	84	84
9 Util P&L 5½s '47	50¼	50¼	50¼
8 Util P&L 5s'59	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Vanadium 5s '41	84½	84½	84½
27 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	12¼	11	12⅛
2 Va Ir C&C 5s '49	44	44	44
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104½	104½
2 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	13⅞	12¾	13⅞
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	62	62	62
3 Wabash 5s '80 D	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	12½	12¼	12½
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	79½	79½	79½
1 Waren Bros 6s '41	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 West Pen P 3½s'66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
25 West Md 4s '52	93	92⅞	93
2 West Pac 5s'46 asd	20	20	20
1 Western Un 5s'51	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
30 Western Un 5s '60	68	66⅞	68
17 estern Un 4½s'50	65¼	64¼	65¼
1 West Shore 4s '2361	72	72	72
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	90½	90½	90½
1 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	99½	99½	99½
12 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	84½	84⅜	84⅜
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	13½	13½	13½
11 Youngst S&T 4s '61	99⅞	99½	99⅞

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Antioquia 7s '45 A	7½	7½	7½
9 Antioquia 7s '45 B	7½	7½	7½
5 Antioquia 7s '45 C	7½	7½	7½
9 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7½	7½	7½
51 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	87¾	87¾	87¾
8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	87¾	87¾	87¾
9 Argentine 4½s '71	95½	95	95
2 Australia 5s '55	105⅛	105	105
1 Australia 5s '57	105¼	-05¼	105¼
14 Australia 4½s '56	100½	100⅛	100⅛
3 Berlin City 6½s '50	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	26½	26½	26½
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	22¾	22¾	22¾
11 Brazil 8s '41	22⅞	22⅛	22¾
7 Brazil 6½s '26-57	19¾	19⅜	19¾
21 Brazil 6½s '27-57	19⅞	19½	19⅞
1 Brazil C Rl El 7s '52	19½	19½	19½
8 Brisbane 5s '57	100½	100½	100½
1 Brisbane 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Buen A 4¼s 4¾s '77	70½	70	70
11 Canada 5s '52	13	13	13
24 Canada 4s '60	109¼	109	109¼
2 Canada 3¼s '61	101⅛	101	101⅛
3 Canada 3s '67	95¾	95⅝	95¾
6 Canada 2½s '45	101	100¾	100¾
2 Canada 2⅜s '44	100¼	100⅛	100¼
1 Carlsbad 8s '54	60½	60½	60½
5 Chile 7s '42	17⅝	17½	17⅝
2 Chile 's '63	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	14½	14½	14½
3 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	14⅝	14½	14½
5 Copenhag 5s '52	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	98½	98	98
3 Cop T 5s '54	100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32
1 Costa Rica 7s '51	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1 Cuba 5½s '45	74½	74	74
3 Denmark 6s '42	105½	105½	105½
1 Denmark 4½s '62	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Frankfort 6½s '53	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s'50	37	37	37
8 GerGov 5½s '65	25¼	25⅛	25¼
5 Ger Govt 7s '49	31⅛	31	31
6 Ger Gen El 7s '45	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 Gt Con El P Jap 7s '44	68	68	68
10 GtConElPJap 6½s '50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
4 Italy 7s 1951	78½	77½	78½
30 Japan 6½s '54	80⅜	79	80¼
27 Japan 5½s '65	61⅛	58⅛	58½
3 Kars 6s '43 ct at pr in	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
4 Montevideo 7s '52	61	61	61
2 N Sou Wales 5s '58	101½	101½	101½
9 Nord Ry 6½s '50	99	98	98
18 Orient Dev 6s '53	56⅛	55	55
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	11⅛	11	11⅛
1 Peru nd 6s 1961	11½	11½	11½
14 Polaind 8s 50	59	58½	58½
2 Poland 6s 40	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
1 Prague 7½s 52	96	96	96
2 Queensld 7s 41	108	108	108
3 Queensld 6s 47	107½	107½	107½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	12	12	12
9 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
7 Rome 6½s 52	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
1 Ruhr Chem 6s 48A	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Sax St Mtg I 6½s46	24	24	24
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	33	32¾	33
3 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	33	32¾	33
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	63	63	63
1 Sydney 5½s '55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
69 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	57	55	55⅛
1 Ujigawa El P 7s '45	72½	72½	72½
1 UnStlWk6½s '51A	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
5 Uruguay 6s '60	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5 Uruguay aj '79	53	53	53
3 Westph UnElP 6s '53	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1 Wurttemb El 7s '56	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
10 Yokohama 6s '61	58	56⅞	58

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today 4,475,000, previous day 3,982,250, week ago 5,000,800, year ago 15,891,000, two years ago 20,455,000, Jan. 1 to date 42,191,150, year ago 119,064,000, two years ago 179,580,000.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing

NEW YORK—Business of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. in its farm equipment division in the last three months of 1937 ran ahead of that done in the same period of 1936, according to Gen. Otto H. Falk, chairman. Other divisions showed a falling off in line with general business.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Mar.	10.79	10.90	10.75	10.90	+ .15
June	11.05	11.25	11.00	11.20	+ .13

Du Pont Answers New Deal Attack On Big Business

(Continued from Page 1)

James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, chairman.

"I don't like to say what Congress should do," said Mr. du Pont. "I would prefer to confine myself to problems of my own industry."

"In your New York speech you recommended tax changes; you don't mean to say you talk one way in the country and another way here?"

"Well, in that audience I thought I knew as much as they did," said the witness amid laughter. "Congress might consider such legislation as to dispel this cloud of uncertainty. It represents a mental attitude. If we could have laws that were clear even to our legal advisers!"

Robinson Patman Act

He later cited the Robinson-Patman Act, and tax laws, as examples of confusion.

"Do you object to having any capital gains tax at all?" asked Senator Byrnes, "or do you think it unfair to have to pay a tax on profits while not getting any deduction from a loss—if it's the latter I agree?"

"You're getting into a field I don't know much about," said witness, adding that the tax, in any case, deterred capital investment.

"Would you recommend whether it be repealed or modified?"

"No, for I'm not qualified to judge."

"How about the undistributed profits tax?"

"Again you're getting me off," responded witness.

Senators failed to draw out Mr. du Pont on his recommendations for clarifying labor legislation.

"What were your earnings per share in 1937?" asked Senator Byrnes.

"About $7."

"And in 1936?"

"About the same or a little less."

"When do you think the recession will disappear?" Mr. Byrnes asked.

After some hesitation, witness said it was "impossible at this time to say when it will be over."

Denies Any Threat

Senator James Davis (R) of Pennsylvania asked if certain comments he had made in his New York speech were fairly interpreted as "a threat to the Government."

"I do not see how it could be called a threat when my company plans to spend $35,000,000 in 1938. I think we're playing ball."

"Then you have no fear of the future prosperity of the country?" asked Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana.

"Oh, I can't say that," responded Mr. du Pont after hesitating. To Mr. Murray's questions a minute later he said he could "see considerable justification for fear in view of the unusual falling off of business."

"Haven't you always had considerable fear of the present Government?" asked Senator Murray.

"Personally—yes."

"Notwithstanding the fact that despite that up till now business has made a tremendous upturn?"

"Yes."

Long Term View

"You didn't expect that, did you? Can you call it detrimental?"

"I believe so, in the long run."

"Haven't dividends shown a tremendous improvement?"

"For three or four years, yes."

"But there's nothing in the present condition of the country that would justify fear."

"I think there is," said Mr. du Pont firmly.

Senator Murray assailed Mr. du Pont after witness had repeatedly declined to give his views on tax problems on the ground that he had "not given them much thought."

"Yet you undertake to advise the country and criticized this Government for its policies!" said Senator Murray.

"Oh Senator, I think you go too far in that statement," said the witness mildly. "What are the Government policies?"

Senator Byrnes interrupted to ask Mr. du Pont about "your corporation, in view of the fact you won't answer questions about anything else."

Trade Treaties Cited

A minute later witness said he did not consider himself qualified to state his ideas on specific subjects in the presence of senators.

The discussion turned to the reciprocal tariff agreements in the light of du Pont experience, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts raised the question of Massachusetts labor.

"Do you feel you're afforded adequate protection?" asked Senator Lodge.

The witness thought it was fairly adequate except in some lines.

"You have a plant in Massachusetts. Isn't it affected by importation of small toys from Japan?"

"Made of celluloid? Yes."

Senator Lodge asked if inadequate protection did not endanger Massachusetts workers and involve a criticism of present trade policies.

Still cautious, Mr. du Pont said, "I wouldn't go so far as that."

"Don't you think it just as well if they didn't send in any celluloid dolls from Japan?" asked Senator Lodge. "You don't want them to cut the wages of the Massachusetts worker down to the level of the Japanese?"

Exchange Fluctuation

Mr. du Pont thought the matter might be temporary due to exchange fluctuations. Ultimately he declared:

"I don't see how the principle of the reciprocal trade agreements can be consistent with adequate protection."

At one point Mr. du Pont referred to his New York speech program to embrace possible expenditure of $25,000,000,000, to create 3,000,000 industrial jobs over a 10-year period. He said it cost $8000 to put each man to work in a new industry.

Mr. Murchison, like Mr. du Pont, called for repeal or modification of the undistributed profits tax. He asked assurances that the processing tax be not revived, and that regulatory powers of the Government be directed only to essential needs. Industry is meeting the recession challenge, he said, by maintaining hourly wage rates, spreading work, and reducing prices to a level which will insure purchases.

A clean-cut wage-hour bill would not necessarily be fought by industry, he continued.

"An overwhelming majority of the industry," he said, "believes in the social and economic desirability of the 40-hour week; of the elimination of all persons under the age of 18 and payment of an hourly wage rate not less than the minimum provided in the NRA code."

Federal Inquiry Urged Into Auto Sales Methods

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recommended today a Federal Trade Commission investigation of the practices of manufacturers and dealers in connection with the distribution and sale of automobiles.

The committee reported favorably a resolution by Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana which would direct the trade commission to determine whether agreements between automobile manufacturers and dealers were "fair and equitable."

The commission would also be directed to find whether dealers had an opportunity to earn a reasonable profit, whether manufacturers "employ coercion to the detriment of the dealer, the consumer and the public" and whether "unfair trade practices now employed by dealers are caused by the policies pursued by the manufacturers."

The commission also would be directed to determine whether "the market is forced beyond reasonable limits" by the manufacturers and "the relationship between excessive finance charges on times sales and excessive allowances on used cars."

An appropriation of $50,000 would be authorized for the investigation. The commission would be required to report recommendations for remedial legislation within a year.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1200	Aero SupMfgB (⅛g)	4	3⅞	4
200	Ainsworth (1½g)	8	8	8
700	Air Devices	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Air Investors	2	2	2
1000	Air Inv war	½	½	½
10	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	64	64	64
1400	Alum Co Am	85¾	84	84½
50	Alum Ltd	74½	74½	74½
200	Am Airlines	12½	12⅛	12½
300	Am Bor Board (1.55g)	9½	9½	9½
1300	Am Centrifugal	2½	2⅛	2½
400	Am CitP&LB (.30g)	3	2⅞	3
2300	Am Cyan B (.60)	25¾	24¼	25¾
600	Am Fork&Hoe	12½	12¼	12½
1900	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	26⅜	25¾	25¾
200	Am Gen	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25½	25½	25½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1200	Am Lt&T (1.20)	14⅛	13¾	14
1700	Am Maracaibo	⅞	13/16	⅞
100	Am Pot&Chem (3½g)	32	32	32
800	Am Republics (.40g)	9⅜	9	9⅜
500	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	7	6⅝	7
2200	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1	1
300	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Anch Post F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Ang Wupp (.40g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Apex Elex (.60g)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
1000	Arctur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Ark Nat Gas	4	3⅞	4
5000	Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	3¾	4¼
100	Ark Nat Gas pf (.60g)	7	7	7
900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Asso G & El A	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Asso G & El pf	8	8	8
200	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Atlas Ply (1¾g)	13	12½	13
500	Austin Silver M	11/16	⅝	11/16
100	Automat Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	8	8	8
90	Axton Fis A	16	15	16
175	Babcock & Wil (5g)	92½	90	92½
200	Baldwin Loco pf	15⅝	15¼	15⅝
2100	Baldwin Loco war	4⅝	4	4⅝
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Bardst'n Dis (.075g)	1⅜	1¼	1½
1900	Barium Sta Stl	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
500	Bath IronWks(6%f)	6¾	6½	6¾
200	Beech Airc	2	2	2
1700	Bell Airc	15¾	15⅝	15½
200	Bellanca Airc	4¼	4¼	4¼
900	Berk & Gay Furn	1	1	1
300	Berk & Gay F war	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Mickfords (1.20)	10	10	10
200	Birdsboro S F (1¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
1300	Bliss E W	8¼	8¼	8¼
1300	Bliss E W	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
50	Bliss & Laugh (2a)	20	19½	20
800	Blue Ridge (.15g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	38	38	38
1600	Blumenthal (S)	7¾	6¾	7¾
25	Bohack (HC)	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	Breeze Crop (⅛g)	7½	7¼	7½
400	Brewster Aero	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach (2g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Brill A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Brill pf	27½	27½	27½
1150	Brown Co pf	31	29	30
300	Brown F&W (.60)	6½	6⅛	6½
100	Brown F&W A (2)	22	22	22
100	Brown F Dist	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Brown Rub (.60a)	4	3⅞	3⅞
50	Buckeye P L (3¾g)	39	39	39
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.50)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
600	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	18	17	18
100	Burry Biscuit (¼g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
75	Can Gar&F pf (1¾)	22¼	22¼	22¼
500	Can Ind Alc A	4¼	4	4⅛
400	Can Marc Wire	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1700	Carib Syn (⅛g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1100	Carnegie Met	1⅞	1½	1⅝
1100	Carrier Corp	32	31¼	31½
200	Carter (JW) (.60g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Castle (AM) (2a)	25	25	25
1700	Catalin Am	3	2⅞	2⅞
400	Cen & Sw Ut	2	2	2
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	89½	89½	89½
200	Cen Ohio St (1.20g)	8	8	8
900	Cen St El	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	45	44	45
100	Cri Riv&Mach (1¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Chief Cons	11/16	11/16	11/16
100	Childs pf	37	35	37
4000	Cities Service	2	1⅞	3
400	Cit Serv pf	37¼	36¾	36¾
100	Cit Serv B pf	3¼	3¼	3¼
500	City Auto Stpg (.60a)	5½	5¼	5½
2900	Claude Neon Lts	2	1½	2
50	Cleve El Ill (2a)	32	32	32
200	Cleve Tract	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Clinch Coal	3¼	3¼	3¼
1400	Colon Develop	3¾	3⅜	3¾
100	Colon Devel cv pf	4	4	4
1300	Colo Fuel & I war	7⅛	6½	6⅞
100	Colts Pat F (4g)	60	60	60
1300	Colum O & G (.40g)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	ComwlthEdis(1¼)	27	27	27
100	Comm Pub Svc (½e)	20½	20½	2½
100	Cons Biscuit (.40g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
6700	Cons Cop Min (⅛g)	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
200	Cons Gas Ut	2	1	1
100	Cons Ret Strs	3½	3½	3½
1100	Cons Stl Corp	5½	5⅛	5⅜
100	Cont Oil Mex	½	½	½
600	Cont Roll & Stl	8¾	8¼	8⅜
600	Cooper-Bess	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
400	Copper Range	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1000	Cord Corp	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Corroon & Rey	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1700	Cosden Petro	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
100	CosdenPetropf (2½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
2000	Creole Pet (½a)	27⅜	26½	27
1100	Crocker Wh (.10g)	8	7⅜	8
200	Croft Brewing	½	⅜	½
300	Crown C Pet (.10g)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
300	Crown Drug	1⅜	1½	1⅜
150	Cuneo Prs pf (6½)	103	102	103
1700	Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
1200	Darby Pet (⅛)	8⅝	8	8½
200	Dayton Rub	9	8½	9
100	Detroit Gasket (1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Det Mich Stove	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Det Stl Prod (2g)	21⅝	20	21⅝
100	Distill Liq	9	9	9
1000	Divco Twin Trk (.40)	3¼	3	3
200	Dubilier Con (.15g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Duke Power (5.078g)	64	63½	63½
100	Duro Test (.40)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Duval Tex	8¼	8¼	8¼
3700	Eagle P Lead (.40g)	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
200	East Gas&F	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	East G&F 6% pf (3)	29	29	29
75	East G&F prpf (4½)	51	50½	50½
50	East Sta A pf	21½	21	21
150	East Sta B pf	20½	20	20½
400	Easy WashMB	4	3⅞	4
200	Eisler Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼
11200	El Bond&Sh	9½	9¼	9⅜
100	El Bond&Sh2pf (6)	56½	56½	56½
50	El P&L 2 pf A	32	32	32
100	El P&L war	5	5	5
100	Elect Share	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Electrol vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Emp Dis El pf (3g)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
50	Emp G&F 8% pf	38	38	38
300	EmscoD&Equip (1)	9½	9¼	9½
12100	Equity Corp	⅞	¾	⅞
400	Esquire Coron .30e)	10½	9¾	10½
50	Eureka Pipe (4)	31	31	31
3600	Evans Wallo	½	⅜	⅜
100	Evans Wallo pf	11	11	11
1600	Ex-Cell-o Crp (.80a)	13¾	12¾	13¼
100	Fairchild Av	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
200	Falstaff Brew (1¼g)	7	7	7
200	Pansteel	6	6	6

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Pedders Mfg (.20g)	8	8	8
1100	Perro Enam (2½g)	22½	22	22½
700	Fidelio Brew	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Fire As Phil (2a)	59	59	59
900	Fisk Rupb	7¼	6⅞	7¼
25	Fisk Rub pf (6)	58	58	58
100	Fla P&P $7 pf (1¾g)	38½	38	38
800	Ford M Can A (1)	17⅞	16¾	17⅜
800	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Frankl Ray (⅛g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Froedt G cv pf (1.20)	14¾	14¾	14¾
500	Gen Alloys	2⅛	2	2
100	Gen Firepfg (1.60g)	12	12	12
100	Gen Tel (1a)	14	14	14
25	Georg Pow pf (6)	75¼	75¼	75¼
100	Gilbert (AC) (⅜g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Glen Alden (½g)	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
100	Godchaux Sug B	14¾	14¾	14¾
2700	Grand Nat Films	⅞	13/16	⅞
100	Gray Tel P S (1)	5½	5½	5½
200	Gt Atl & P nv 6¼g	48½	47⅞	48¼
50	Gt NUor Pap (1a)	32	32	32
200	Greenf T & D	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
4800	Gulf Oil (1)	40½	39⅛	39⅛
300	Hall Lamp (.30g)	3	3	3
100	Haloid (1)	11	11	11
200	Hartman Tob	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Hazeltine (3)	15¾	15½	15¾
200	Hearn D Strs(1.65g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Hearn D Strs pf (3)	30	30	30
1000	Hecla Min .95g	10½	9¾	10⅜
100	Heyden Chem (2)	37	37	37
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	12½	12½	12½
700	Horn & H (.30e)	23¼	22¾	22¾
100	Hubbell (H) (1.23g)	10	10	10
4600	Hud Bay M&S(1¾g)	27¼	26½	27
1100	Humble Oil (2g)	65½	65	65½
100	Hum Ross F (.80k)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Hygrade Fd	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Ill Iowa Pow pf	16¼	16	16⅛
50	Ill Zinc (¾g)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
500	Imp Oil Can (½a)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
100	Imp Oil C reg (½a)	18½	18½	18½
100	Ind Ter Ill A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Ind P&L pf (6½)	88	88	88
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	59	57¼	59
1300	Int Pap & Pow war	3	2⅞	3
1700	Internat Pet (1½a)	30⅜	30¼	30½
400	Inter Prod	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
300	Inter Radio (.85g)	8½	8	8½
100	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Int Home Eq (.44a)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Inters Pw Del pf	5⅜	5¼	5¼
50	Iron Firemvtc(1.20a)	15½	15½	15½
100	Irving Air Ch(1a)	11	11	11
500	Jacobs Co (2g)	7	6½	7
200	Jeanette Gla	2⅜	2½	2⅝
1400	Jonas&Naum (.30g)	2¾	2⅞	2¾
10	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	84	84	84
500	Jones & Lau Stl	43½	40	43½
100	Ken Rad T (1½g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
900	Kingston Prod (.40)	3½	3⅜	3½
1000	Kirby Pet	4⅛	4	4
100	Kirkl-Lake GM (.09g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1200	Lake Shore M(4a)	52¼	52	52⅛
100	Lakey Fdy & M (.15g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Lehigh C&N (.30)	4	4	4
100	Leonard Oil	11/16	⅝	⅝
3600	Lion Oil (1a)	25⅛	24	24
200	Locke Stl Ch(30e)	10¾	10½	10¾
5200	Lockheed Airc	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
2100	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8¼	7⅞	8¼
100	Long Is Lt	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Loudon Pack	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	Louis L&E (.40a)	9⅜	9	9⅛
100	Lynch Corp (4g)	38	38	38
600	McWill Dredg	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
400	Marion St Shov	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
100	Massey Harris	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Master Elec (1.60)	15	15	15
25	Mead John (3a)	100	100	100
100	Memph N Gas (.60g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Merch & Mf A (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Merritt-C & S	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	Merritt-C & S pf A	45	45	45
2500	Mesabi Iron	⅝	9/16	9/16
2000	Mich Bumper	⅞	⅝	⅞
100	Michigan G & O	4½	4½	4½
800	Mid St Pet A vtc	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100	Midland Stl (2)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
300	MidWest Abr	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Midwest Oil (1)	7½	7½	7½
200	MidwestPip&S (.15e)	9	9	9
50	Minn Min&M (2¼)	27	27	27
700	Molybdenum (1g)	5¾	5½	5¾
600	Monogram Pict	2⅛	2	2⅛
75	Moody In ptc pf (3)	25	25	25
300	Moore (T) Dis	2	1¾	1¾
3100	Mount CityCop(¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
3100	Mount CityCop(xg)	7	6¾	6¾
500	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
100	MuskegonPRing(2g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
200	Nat Auto Fib	7	7	7
600	Nat Bellas Hess	1	15/16	1
200	Nat Container (1)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Nat Fuel G (1)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Nat Mfr & Strs	2½	2½	2½
200	Nat Oil Prod (2.10g)	20½	20	20½
100	Nat Refining	4	4	4
700	Nat Rub Mch	5⅝	5½	5⅝
100	Nat Sug Ref (2)	17¾	17¾	17¾
800	Nat Tunnel & Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Nelson (H)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Neptune Met A (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	N Eng T&T (6¼g)	100	100	100
800	N J Zinc (4½g)	72	69½	71½
200	N Mex & Ariz	2	1⅞	1⅞
300	Newmont Min (3a)	67	66	66
100	NY Shipbd Fd	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3400	Niag Hud Pow(.40g)	8½	8¼	8¼
125	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	79	78	78
200	Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1100	Niles-Bem-P (2)	36⅜	34	36⅜
500	Nor Am L&P	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	37¼	37¼	37¼
400	Nor Am Ray A (2¼g)	22¾	22	22¾
100	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Nor Europ Oil	3/16	⅛	⅛
200	Nor St P A	12	11½	12
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	23	23	23
200	Ohio Oil pf (6)	109¾	109⅛	109¾
50	Ohio Pub Svc pf A(7)	96½	96½	96½
500	Okla Nat Gas	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
500	Okla Nat Gas pf	24	23½	23½
400	Odletyme Dist	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	30¼	30¼	30¼
10	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	53¾	53¾	53¾
200	Pac Pub Svc	5¼	5	5¼
50	Pac Tin spl (2a)	29¼	29¼	29¼
200	Pan-Am Air (¼e)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
18600	Pantepec Oil	7	6⅝	6¾
100	ParkrsbgR&R(1.60a)	18	18	18
20	Pat Plym Mills (3g)	23	23	23
50	Pender Gr A (3½)	22	22	22
2600	Pennroad (⅛g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
80	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	81	79	81
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
50	Pa Salt (8¾g)	141	140	141
100	PaWat&Pow(½e)	70½	70½	70½
700	Phoenix Sec (¼g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Pierce Govern (.60)	12⅞	12½	12⅞
400	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
200	Pitney-Bowes (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	89½	88	88¾
200	Pleas Val Wine(.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Potrero Sugar	1	1	1
100	Pressed Met (2)	18	18	18
300	Powdrell&Alex	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
110	P S Ind $7 pr pf	26½	26¼	26¼
50	Pug Sd P $5 pf(6¼g)	32½	32	32½
25	Pug Sd P $6 pf	16	16	16
100	P&T (¼g)	7	7	7
200	Rainbow Lum A	1/16	1/16	1/16
100	Red Bank Oil	5	5	5
200	Reed RollBit(.80a)	26½	25½	26½
100	Reiter-Fost	½	½	½
1000	Reynolds Inv	1⅛	1	1
200	RiceStixDryGds(¾g)	5	4¾	4¾
300	Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Roeser & Pand (1)	13	13	13
100	Rome Cable	7½	7½	7½
300	Root Pet	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
100	Royal Type ¾e	45	42½	45
300	Rustless I & S	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
1200	Ryan Cons	3⅞	3¾	3¾
1500	St. Regis Pap	3¾	3⅜	3¾
75	St Regis Pap pf	58	58	58
300	Samson Unit (⅛g)	3	3	3
100	Savoy Oil	1½	1½	1½
200	ScovilleMfg(¼e)	28½	28½	28½
100	Scullin Stl	7	7	7
1100	Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Sebierling Rub	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Selby Shoe (1.60)	16	16	16
300	Selected Indus	1¼	1⅛	1¼
50	Selec Ind cv (1½g)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
50	Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	58¼	58¼	58¼
1500	Seversky Airc	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
2800	Shattuck Denn (¼g)	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛
300	Sherwin-Wms	84¾	84	84
200	Silex (⅛g)	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
100	Simmons Har & Pt	2	2	2
200	Solar Mfg (.20g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Sonotone (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	37½	37½
200	So C Ed B pf (1½)	27½	27⅜	27½
1200	Southland Roy (⅛g)	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛
150	Stand Inv pf	14	14	14
400	St Oil Ky (1a)	18	17⅞	18
500	St Oil Ohio (1a)	22	21¼	21⅝
1300	St Pow & Lt	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
300	St Pow&L B	1½	1½	1½
600	Stand Prod	7¾	6½	7¾
100	Stand Stl Sprg (1¼g)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Sterchi Br Strs (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
900	Sterling Inc (.20)	3⅜	3	3⅜
2550	Stetson (JB)	7½	7¼	7½
400	Sullivan Mach	8½	8⅛	8½
2100	Sunray Oil (⅛g)	3	3	3
50	Swiss-Am El pf	112	112	112
1000	Taggart	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
200	Tampa El (.24)	29½	29⅜	29⅜
1600	Technicolor (¾g)	19	18¾	19
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1⅜	1½	1⅜

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Tastyeast A	¾	⅝	¾
100	Tech-Hugh G (.40)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20	Tex P&L pf (7)	101	101	101
100	Texon Oil (.60)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
400	Thew Shovel (½g)	12	11⅞	11⅞
800	Tob Pr Exp (.275g)	3⅛	3	3
125	Todd Ship (2a)	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
600	Tri-Cont war	11/16	11/16	11/16
800	Transwest Oil	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
300	Trans-Lux (.20a)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
900	Tung-Sol Lp (.40g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7	7	7
100	Ulen & Co 7½% pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Union Prem FS (.80a)	12	12	12
3100	United Airc war	12½	11¾	11⅞
2600	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	11/16	11/16	11/16
4000	Unit Gas	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1700	Unit Lt & Pw A	3⅛	3	3
200	Unit Lt & Pw B	4¼	4¼	4¼
1400	Unit Lt & P cv pf	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100	Unit Prof St (.20g)	1	1	1
200	Unit Shipyds A	2⅝	2⅜	2¾
500	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
25	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	76¼	76¼	76¼
100	Unit Specialts (1.40)	6	6	6
50	US&I Sec pf	55	55	55
400	U S Foil B (.56g)	6½	6¼	6½
100	U S Lines pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	U S Radiator	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	U S Rub Recl	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Unit Verde E (3g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
900	Unit Wall P (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Univ Corp vtc	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	Univ Pict	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	Utah Idaho Sug(.17g)	1⅝	1½	1½
400	Util Pow&Lt	3/16	3/16	3/16
50	Util P&L pf	17	17	17
200	Util & Ind pf	1⅝	1½	1½
25	Util Equit pf	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
200	Valspar Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	Valspar Corp pf	36	36	36
200	Van N M T (2.20g)	15	14½	14½
1100	Venezuel Pet	1⅜	1¼	1¼
300	Vogt Mfg (1¼g)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
300	Waco Airc	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Wagner Bak (1.60)	11½	11½	11½
300	Walker Min (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Went Mfg (¼g)	2⅝	2	2⅝
100	W Va C & C	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	West Air Exp	3½	3¼	3½
300	Weyenberg Sh (.80)	7¾	7½	7½
300	Wil-Low Caf	¼	⅛	¼
300	Wil-Low-Caf pf	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Wolv Port Cem	3¼	3¼	3¼
700	Wolv Tube (.40g)	6	5½	6
600	Wright Harg (.40a)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Yukon Gold (.21g)	2	1⅞	2

Total Stock Sales today: Estimated, 300,000 shares. Year ago, 871,565 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s 46	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ala Pow 5s 51	90	90	90
1 Ala Pow 5s 68	83	83	83
12 Am G&E 5s 2028	107½	106¾	107¼
7 Am P&L 6s 2016	78¼	77½	78¼
1 Appal El Pw 5s 56	104½	104½	104½
2 Appal Pow 5s 41	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
9 Ark Lou Gas 4s 51	100	100	100
16 Ark P&L 5s 56	94⅝	93¼	94⅝
27 As Elec 4½s 53	41½	40¼	41
2 As G&E 5½s 38 IC	66	66	66
4 As G&E 5s 50	34½	33½	33½
14 As G&E 5s 68	33	32¼	32⅝
19 As G&E 4½s 49C	29	28½	28¾
8 As T&T 5½s 55 A	76	75	76
46 Baldwin L 6s '50	71¾	71¼	71¾
2 Bell T Can 5s '57B	120¼	120	120
1 Birm El 4½s '68	83	83	83
7 Can Pac 6s '42	107½	107½	107½
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	96½	96½	96½
9 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67F	92	92	92
1 Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
6 Cen P&L 5s '56	89⅝	88¾	89
1 Cen St El 5½s '54	39	39	39
3 Cen St El 5s '48	39½	39½	39½
76 Cities Ser 5s'50	60½	59¼	60¼
1 Cit S G Pipe 6s'43	101	101	101
16 Cit S P&L 45½s'49	55¼	55	55¼
9 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	55¼	54⅝	54¾
1 Comw'l Ed 5s'53 A	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
14 Comw'l Ed 4s'81 F	108¼	107⅝	107⅝
3 Com'l Sub 5½s'48A	103½	103½	103½
2 Commun P&L 5s '57	65	64½	65
6 Con GEL Ba 3¼s'71	104	103¾	103¾
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	64	64	64
8 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	80¾	79½	80¾
3 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	101⅝	101¼	101⅝
4 Det Int Br 6½s '52	4½	4½	4½
11 East G&F 4s '56 A	77	75¾	76½
5 Edison El 'um3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
38 Elec P&L 5s 2030	68⅛	67½	67½
1 Empire Dis E 5s '52	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Emp O&R 5½s '42	77½	76	76¾
1 Erie Ltg 5s '67	104½	104½	104½
13 Fed Water 5½s '54	69¾	68½	69¾
2 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	105½	105½	105½
16 Fstone Tire 5s '42	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Fla P&L 5s 54	84⅞	84	84⅞
5 Gary E&G 5s 44 st	85	85	85
7 Gatin P 5s 56	104½	104	104
2 Gatin P 6s 41	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gen Pub S 5s 53	86	86	86
7 Geo Pow 5s 67	87¾	87¼	87¾
2 Geo P&L 5s 78	68	67	67
3 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	70½	70	70½
11 Gobel 4½s 41A	61½	58¼	61½
1 Groc St Prod 6s 45	63½	63½	63½
8 HellerW&Co 4s 46	84	83½	83½
16 Ill Pow & Lt 5s '56 C	89⅝	88⅞	89⅝
3 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s '57	85	85	85
9 Ill Pow&Lt 6s '53	97¾	97⅜	97¾
5 Ill Pow&Lt 5½s '54 B	92¾	92	92¾
1 Ind El 6s '47	85	85	85
2 Ind Gen Svc 5s '48	108½	108½	108½
3 Ind Svc 5s '50	58	57¾	57¾
1 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	106	105¾	105¾
9 Inters Pow 6s '52	27½	26⅝	27½
37 Inters Pow 5s '57	45½	44½	45⅜
3 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	71¼	70	70
12 Inters P Svc 4½s'58	68	68	68
8 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98	97	97
2 Ky Util 5½s '55 F	87½	87½	87½
14 Ky Util 5s '69 I	78	75	78
1 Ky Util 5s '61 H	77½	77½	77½
1 Lex Util 5s '52	96½	96½	96½
2 Lib McN & L 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
6 Lou P&L 5s '57	104¼	104	104¼
1 Manitoba P 5½s '51A	78	78	78
28 Memph P&L 5s '48	81	80⅞	80⅞
4 Mengel Co 4½s '47	87	84¾	87
5 Metro Ed 4s '71	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	88¾	88½	88½
3 Minn P&L 4½s '78	91	90¾	90¾
1 Miss Riv P 5s '51	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Mont-Dak P 5½s '44	91	91	91
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	83½	83½	83½
9 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	74	73	73
2 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72¾	72¾	72¾
11 N Eng G&E 5s '50	56	55½	55¾
10 N Eng G&E 5s '48	56	56	56
4 N Eng G&E 5s '47	56	55¼	56
6 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	86⅜	85⅞	86⅜
10 N Eng Pow 5s '48	85	84	84
3 N Orl P S '49 A	71½	71¼	71½
7 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 NY St E&G 4½s'80	96	94½	94½
12 Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	79½	79	79
13 Nor Ind Pub S 5s'69	98¾	98½	98¾
7 Nor Ind Pb S 5s'66C	99	99	99
1 Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Nor'west El 6s'45 st	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	89	89	89
1 OklaNatGas 4½s51A	97	97	97
1 Okya P&Wat 5s '48	76	76	76
1 Pac G & E 6s '41B	115¾	151¾	115¾
10 Pac P&L 5s '55	67	65⅞	66½
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	84	84	84
1 Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	96	96	96
1 Pen W&P 4½s '68B	109	109	109
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	89	88	89
12 Peop L&P 5s '79	9	9	9
2 Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	59	59	59
5 Pub S N Ill 4½s '78d	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	66½	66½	66½
3 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	63½	63½	63½
6 Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	60	59¾	59¾
4 Queens Bor G5½s '52	87	85¾	87
4 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
5 St L Gas & C 6s '47	11	10½	10½
4 Schulte RE 6s '51	22	21¾	21¾
8 Shaw W&P 4½s '67A	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Shaw W&P 4½s '68B	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 S E P&L 6s 2025A	94	93	94
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	106½	106½	106½
5 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	105	105	105
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	105	105	105
1 So'west A Tel5s '61A	93	93	93
1 So'west L&P 5s'57A	97½	97½	97½
8 Stand G&E 6s '35	53¾	53½	53½
2 Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	53	51⅝	53
9 Stand G&E 6s '51	53	52¾	52½
12 Stand G&E 6s '66	53¼	52¾	53
13 Stand P&L 6s '57	52⅝	51¼	52
2 Superpw Ill 4½s '68	106½	106½	106½
6 Tex El S 5s '60	98½	98⅜	98½
25 Tex P&L 5s '56	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
7 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	84½	84	84½
2 Toledo Ed 5s '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
9 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	63	62½	62½
7 Unit L&P 6½s '74	74	74	74
16 Unit L&P 6s '75	71½	71¼	71½
4 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	73	73	73
3 Virg Pub S 6s '46	78	76½	78
10 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	89	87½	89
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	84½	84⅛	84½
4 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	17¼	16¾	17¼
2 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105	105	105
1 West Newsp Un 6s '44	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
8 W Un G&E 5½s 55A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Wis Min L&P 5s 44	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 York Rys 5s 37	70	70	70

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Gogota M Bk7s47nw	16½	16½	16½
7 Cauca Val 7s '48	8	8	8
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	26	25⅝	26
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
3 Hanover City 7s '39	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
4 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	42	42	42
10 Russian 6½s 1919	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Terni Elec 6½s '53	57¾	57¼	57¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared in 1937. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.97	.97⅞	.96⅝	.97⅞	......
July	.90¾	.91½	.90¼	.91⅛	......
Sept.	.89⅞	.90⅛	.89	.89¾	—.00½
Corn					
May	.62¼	.62½	.61¾	.62¼	—.00⅛
July	.62¼	.62⅝	.62	.62¼	—.00⅛
Sept.	.61⅞	.62⅛	.61¾	.62	—.00⅜
Oats					
May	.32⅝	.32¾	.32⅜	.32¾	......
July	.30⅛	.30⅜	.30⅜	.30½	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.77	.77⅝	.76½	.77⅝	—.00⅛
July	.70¾	.72	.70⅞	.72	+.00⅛

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Jan.	8.48	8.53	8.44	8.53	+.08
March	8.53	8.60	8.49	8.60	+.10
May	8.59	8.66	8.57	8.66	+.10
July	8.66	8.73	8.64	8.73	+.09
Oct.	8.74	8.81	8.69	8.81	+.11
Dec.	8.76	8.82	8.76	8.82	+.10

Definite Upswing In Pacific Coast Trade Is Expected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Pacific Coast business has reached the bottom of the present lull, in the opinion of A. P. Giannini, chairman of the board of Bank of America. The financial leader pointed to a long list of favorable factors on which to base expectations that business, industry and finance will come up for a definite upswing early in the New Year.

"Industry is bound to get into high gear very soon," said Mr. Giannini today. "That so-called business recession has reduced stocks of manufactured articles to the point where consumption is now ahead of production. Many stores are completely out of certain lines. In the face of this, retail buying has spurred up and factories will soon get orders for new stocks."

This condition is general throughout the nation, but the West Coast area has other conditions to stimulate a steady and permanent business growth, according to Mr. Giannini. "The nation's population is migrating westward," he pointed out. "The whole far western region—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah—is experiencing rapid growth. Business simply must expand along with the population."

In addition, the Bank of America chairman reiterated that 1937 has been a good year for the Pacific Coast farmer. In California the livestock, grape, peach and citrus producers in particular are in an improved position.

"That means a sound position," declared Giannini, "and it is reflected in a tangible way. California is topped only by one state in the number of persons paying federal income tax. Pennsylvania is the only state to lead us. And in automobile use, California tops the state of New York, in spite of that state's heavy use of trucks, taxicabs and other commercial vehicles. Automobile production out here on the coast is due for further expansion."

Financial Briefs

Average value of automobiles on American highways, as of Jan. 1, 1938, stood at $238, according to estimates made by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. This is an increase of $26 over the estimates made a few years ago, when the average value of the nation's automobiles was placed at $212. This gain results from the increase in sales of new automobiles in the past few years. In the three years, 1935-1937, more than 9,000,000 new cars were sold in the United States, as compared with approximately 4,500,000 during the previous three years. This influx of new cars, having a higher value than the older cars, raised the average value by $26.

Ending 1937 with its largest issue in several years, the Shoe and Leather Reporter of Boston celebrates its eightieth milestone as second oldest of America's 2389 trade papers and the world's oldest business periodical published under its original title. Believing that an occasion which comes only once in a long lifetime justifies unconventional treatment, this 208-page eightieth anniversary number features over 20 pages of striking and original pictorial material, contrasting earlier years with the present and forecasting the future.

The oil industry during 1937 established many new operating records. Over 18,000 miles of oil wells were drilled, 35 per cent more than in 1936 and more than seven times the combined drillings of all other countries. Crude oil output totaled 1,275,000,000 barrels, 27 per cent more than in the boom year of 1929. More oil by 11 per cent was refined than ever before and a new record was established for the export of petroleum, the proceeds of which provided exchange for the purchase of all the coffee, tin, silk and some other goods our country imported.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 10, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	101	96	101	94
5.00	Bos Elevated	52½	52½	52½	52⅞
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	20	20	20	19½
..	B & M pr pf	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
..	B & M st A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
.50a	Copper Range	7½	7¼	7½	7
6.00	Ea G&F pf	29	29	29	28
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	51½	51	51	51
..	Ea Mass St Ry	1	1	1	90c
..	Eastern SS	3	3	3	3
8.00	Edison Elec	120	119	120	120
1.00b	Emp Group	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
2.50a	Fi Nat Stores	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32⅝
..	Hath Bak A	2	2	2	1½
..	Mass Util Asso	2	2	2	1⅞
..	May-Old Col	25c	24c	25c	10c
1.50a	Mergenthaler	24½	24⅜	24½	24
.50d	Narr Rac A	5	4⅞	5	4⅛
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	100	99½	100	100
..	North Butte	79c	70c	75c	65c
3.50a	Old Colony	5	5	5	5
..	Quincy Min	4⅜	4	4⅜	4
.20	Reece Fold M	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
.40	Shawmut Asso	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
1.00d	Torrington	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25⅛
1.00	Un Twist Drill	19½	19½	19½	19⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	77	77	77	74¼
..	Utah M & T	1¼	1	1	1
..	Warren Bros	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3

a Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Bayside N Bk NY	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
No Phila Trust Co	50c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Reduced				
Federated D Strs	25c	..	Jan. 29	Jan. 19
Regular				
Agnew SS Sts pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Century Shrs Trust	34c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Gr South Life Ins	25c	..	Jan. 10	Jan. 3
Hat Cp of Am A&B	20c	..	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20
Hollinger C G Mines	5c	M	Jan. 28	Jan. 14
Minn Honeywell pf B	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
No Phila Trust Co	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 6
Pneu S Cp 7% pf	17½c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 24
Quincy (Mass) Tr	25c	..	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Tom Reed G M Co	2c	..	Jan. 27	Jan. 10

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 7: Receipts, $21,969,436; expenditures, $25,622,947; balance, $2,961,563,548; customs receipts for the month, $5,694,342. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,275,047,548; expenditures, $4,011,028,766, including $1,061,332,351 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $735,981,218; gross debt, $37,353,953,593, an increase of $4,318,030 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,755,036,246, including $1,222,739,261 of inactive gold.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Essex

Chelmsford: Regent Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.

France

Paris (auspices Churches and Society): Salle Pleyel, 252 Faubourg Saint Honoré, 9:30 p. m., Jan. 24. In English; French translation read at 8 p. m.

South Africa

Cape Province

East London: City Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 19.
Grahamstown: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 20.
Port Elizabeth: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 21.

Sweden

Gothenburg: Konserthuset, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 28. In English; Swedish translation read at 7 p. m.
Stockholm (second Church): Konserthuset, 9 p. m., Jan. 27. In English; Swedish translation read at 7:30 p. m.

United States

Alabama

Florence: Wesleyan Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.
Montgomery: City Hall, Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Arizona

Phoenix: Church Auditorium, First and Roosevelt Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 20.

California

El Monte: Columbia Grammar School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.
Escondido: Pala Theater, 1 p. m., Jan. 16.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Oildale (auspices First Church, Bakersfield): Standard School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.
Redding: Masonic Hall, 1346 Yuba Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, noon, Jan. 20.
San Francisco (Eighth Church): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, Willow and San Joaquin Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.
Hartford (Second Church): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Florida

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.
Pensacola: Pensacola High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Building, Eighty-first Street and Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Glencoe: Church Edifice, 230 Beach Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Moline: Scottish Rites Cathedral, 1800 Seventh Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Wheaton: Church Edifice, 327 North Main Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Louisiana

Alexandria: Venetian Room, Hotel Bentley, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.
New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 220 North Pennsylvania Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Mississippi

Jackson: Convention Hall, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Jan. 14.

Missouri

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.

New Jersey

East Orange: East Orange High School, Walnut Street, near Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.
Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 16.

New Mexico

Bayard: Church Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.
Santa Fe: Library Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

New York

Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Auditorium, Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.
Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.
New York (Twelfth Church, colored): Church Edifice, 106-108 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Church Edifice, 2315 Park Avenue, Walnut Hills, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 14, and 3:15 p. m., Jan. 16.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 18.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.
Tulsa (Third Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 17.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street, Chenley Park, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

Texas

Denison: High School Auditorium, 703 West Maine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 16.

Washington

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Mercer, 8 p. m., Jan. 20.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 18.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 17 and 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Feb. 6, 13, March 6, 13, April 3, 10; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc) on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 16, 23, 30.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Jan. 16, Feb. 20, March 20.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 13, 27, March 13, 27.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 16, Feb. 6, 20, March 6, 20.

Mountain States

Arizona

Phoenix—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOY, 1390kc, on Jan. 16, 23, 30.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 27, March 27.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Feb. 6, March 6, April 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Jan. 16, 23, 30; Feb. 6, 13, 20, 27; March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

struction on about 10 new combination cargo and passenger vessels as soon as the agreement is concluded.

Additional Program

This building program, which Mr. Kennedy estimates will cost approximately $110,000,000, is distinct from a large merchant ship building program already under way. This existing program consists of 12 cargo vessels at from $18,000,000 to $23,000,000 on which bids have already been asked by the commission; 12 high speed tankers for the Standard Oil Company which will receive a $10,500,000 Government subsidy to cover the extra cost of making them satisfactory for naval conversion in time of war; and the replacement for the Leviathan to cost $17,000,000.

Announcement came here as Mr. Kennedy's swan song as chairman of the Maritime Commission.

Approved by Navy Designers

Both American Export and the Dollar Line, two of the most important overseas liners under the United States flag, are about to sign long-term agreements.

All ships under the program are designed to navy specifications. That is, they have sufficient speed to be of value in war time as troop transports, fleet tankers, fleet supply ships, light cruisers or even aircraft carriers, depending on their type. The new cabin liner to replace the Leviathan will be able to serve in war time, either as a transport, a light cruiser or an aircraft carrier.

All ships under the program will be designed for gun mounts and with extra speed. The Navy is particularly interested in the 12 Standard Oil tankers. When completed, the Navy for the first time will feel reasonably confident of being able to obtain in an emergency enough fast tanker tonnage to make possible operation of the entire fleet in the Hawaiian Islands area for a protracted period.

Reduction in Subsidies

The seven companies which have signed the long-term agreements, in other words the companies which will definitely continue to operate under the American flag on a basis of the new direct subsidies, are the Grace Steamship Company, Lykes Brothers-Ripley Steamship Company, New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, Oceanic Steamship Company, South Atlantic Steamship Company, Mississippi Shipping Company, and the United States Lines.

Total annual subsidies to this group will be $7,259,000. Under the old mail contract system there were 31 lines receiving an average annual contract subsidy of about $20,000,000.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City—Toe, tap, creative, modern and ballroom; correct posture.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone LIberty 8077 Pettingill & Pear 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 50th St., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

SERVICES of tutor for eighth grade boy and third grade boy in Miami Beach, Florida. Write Box S-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
To the Building Commissioner: Martha Washington Laundry requests permission to use a steam engine of 30 H. P. at 15 Neponset River Road, Dorchester, Ward 16.

January 6, 1937

It is hereby ordered: that ten days' notice be given by the petitioner to all parties interested when any objections may be filed with the Commissioner in writing. Said petition to be published in The Christian Science Monitor. EDWARD W. ROEMER, Building Commissioner.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

REAL ESTATE

MONTREAL—LONDON REALTIES Reg'd., A. Bush, Manager. The Service of Agent and Manager to Buy, Sell, and Rent Properties. Secure Tenants and Collect Rentals. 1624 Sherbr... W., Room 21, WI. 2624. Open Evenings.

TEN-ROOM house, heat and hot water, electric cook stove; four master rooms, four baths; garage; room for three servants; guest house, two bedrooms, bath and small living room; located in exclusive park in Central Florida. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1555 Conn. Ave.—Rooms, permanent or transient guests; inner-spring mattresses; public dining room in connection. CL. 9764.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S St., N. W.—Family would welcome one or two guests; Christian Scientists preferred; attractive single or double room. Tel. Decatur 1376.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RESTAURANT accountant-auditor, keeps your books; $2.00 weekly. Write Box L-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Dependable, refined woman desires position, companion, housekeeper, practical nurse; loving attendance; go anywhere. G. Undutsch, 843 Lincoln Place. PResident 3-5619.

EXPERIENCED nursery governess seeks position in Manhattan; one child. Write Box B-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse or companion; can go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Miss L. Dunn, 85 Walnut, Ph. 1460, Manchester, N. H.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Singers Wanted Choral Society May Festival
Apply ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9130 New York City

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 9th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OLD German violin built 1770 "J. G. H."; good repair, but has not been used for several years; price $175. Write V-7 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Letter Writer Service
(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)
907 15TH ST., N. W. ROOM 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

LeDeWane Beauty Salon
3171 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W.
AD. 1214 Washington, D. C.
Permanent Waves, $5.00
All Work Guaranteed

The Baby Mode and Junior Shop
Cecilia McHugh Droney
Children's Apparel
1772 Columbia Rd., N. W. Washington, D. C. Co. 6135

EWARTS CAFETERIA
522 13th STREET N. W
112 N. FIFTH, RICHMOND, VA
112-14 MARKET, NORFOLK, VA
Excellent Food
at Moderate Prices

MAINE

AUBURN

PERKINS & CURTIS
INCORPORATED
Heating, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work
62 Minot Avenue Phone 162

BANGOR

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel 3750

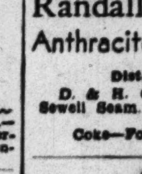
PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Modern Mounting
will make an old Piece of Jewelry attractive and useful
Many years' experience in this work enables us to give advice and suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, ME.

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALES
are featuring astounding reductions on Fall and Winter apparel and accessories. It will pay you to shop in this store during the month of January for the many unusual and money-saving values.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Brand New
Corona Portable Typewriter
Special Price $24.95
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET



Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam Pool One, Navy Standard New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
436-634 Congress St
500 Congress St.
Union Station
213 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

Drink
OAKHURST DAIRY MILK
"There's None Better"
364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Cultured Pearls
Permanently Guaranteed
We Invite Your Inspection
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Timmie Tuft"
100%
ALAPACA COATS
$25.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER
50 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

MAYO, Inc.
Misses' and Women's Dresses in popular colors and materials.
priced from $5.95 to $16.95
70 North Main Street
HOSIERY LINGERIE

JOHN B. SEAMANS
Electrical Contractor
10A North State Street
Electrical Wiring and Appliances of all kinds.
Also dealer for NORGE Home Appliances.

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

For Snug Fit and Ease
No Undies Compare With
"Kickernicks"
HARRY G. EMMONS

GIFTS
for Every Occasion!
R. H. TIPPET
10 Warren Street

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

Our Great 31st
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now Going On
Don't Miss the Wonderful Bargains
MICHEL'S

Happy New Year Greetings to Our Monitor Patrons
H. E. HUGHES
SHOES Morrill Building

MANCHESTER

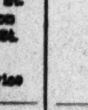
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

Watch Repairing
Bring In the Worn-Outs
All Work Guaranteed
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

EXPERT RADIO SERVICE
By a Qualified Member of the American Radio Institute of Radio Service Men
An Agency of:
WORLD RADIO
1122 Elm Street Tel. 6043

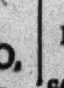
IDA PATZKE
Beauty Parlor



Permanents
Machineless Zotos and Realistic
$3.50 to $10.00
All Kinds of Beauty Culture
21 Dubuque St. Phone 354

The MELBRY SALE
Now! is the time to buy High Styled Merchandise marked very low
1029 Elm Street

Karl W. Polson



34 Massabesic St. 339 Myrtle St.
Phone 4819-W
Take away the "Worn Out" look from your home! Paint does it!

Completely surround your home in a
Rock Wool Blanket
A. A. A.
HOME INSULATION CO. of NEW HAMPSHIRE
CANAL STREET Phone 3343

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Going South or Cruising?
I have just the hat for you.
Also Remember
A new hat helps more than anything to brighten winter costumes these cold January days.
Smart Millinery
MISS MARY CAHILL
Give your midwinter wardrobe a new sparkle—New dresses of the up-to-the-minute style—inexpensively priced.
MISS LILI CHARTIER
66 Hanover Street

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Be on the Look-Out for Our Famous LEAVITT DAYS Coming Soon

Ye Quaker Shop
Odd Lot of Good Shepherd and Tioga Yarns selling for 25c a ball
Ye Quaker Shop
59 Hanover Street

As usual we are Ready for You Holiday Shoppers
Beautiful Lamps — Unusual Electric Appliances. We'll be looking for you and glad to help you.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm street Phone 667

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

MIDSEASON REDUCTION SALE
on
Ladies' Novelty Shoes
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
790 Elm Street

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
73 Hanover Street Phone 282

G. F. ST. LAWRENCE and SON
Electrical Contractors
71 Hanover Street

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

Clearance Sale on Ready-to-Wear
Coats and Dresses
at Remarkably Low Prices
JAMES W. HILL CO.

NEWTON'S
SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS
Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

NASHUA

GIFTS— Negligees Lingerie—Hosiery
Scarfs and Handkerchiefs
THE SMART SHOP
169 Main St. Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S Ice Cream
HOLIDAY SPECIALS
Manufactured at
35 East Hollis St. Phone 950
Ice Cream in All Its Forms

RELIABLE MEATS
Prompt, Courteous Service
Phone 3500 for Results
Blanchard's Market

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

SCHICK SHAVER
J. R. LORAH & CO.
DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE
Super-Shell
Burning Oils
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 3880

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House St. GAspee 4660

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Ave.
JANUARY SALES
Will Bring Great Savings

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil

NORFOLK

Combeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

GROVES MARKETS
3820 Granby Street
1517 Colley Avenue
Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

— WRIGHT —
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 26351

RICHMOND

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY
204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
New Shop
119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

Magic City Laundry, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.
Roanoke's Newest and Most Modern Laundry and Dry Cleaning Plant

For Fine Stationery
Books and Greeting Cards
CALDWELL SITES CO.
105 S. Jefferson Street

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
Attend Our Early Sale of Fur and Cloth Coats.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

HENRY BROS., Inc.
Goodyear Tires
212 BROAD ST. TEL. 32-111

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.
We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the
ELK BAKERY
311 West Washington Street

CLARKSBURG

Our Famous
JANUARY WHITE SALES
Begin Monday, Jan. 10th
Restock your linen closet at great savings
Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Av. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

F. W. BOCKWAY S. O. BEACH
Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing — Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS ● DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS
FLORAL DESIGNS
331A—8th Ave., West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price—
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST

ALBERTA

CALGARY
(Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
"The BAY" leads with Girls' and Boys' Warm School Clothing

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE
Ford
DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta

Hudson's Bay Company
January Clearances that will save your money—at the "Bay" in Edmonton.

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed
Kenwood & Kenwood
10119-100A Street Phone 21583

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Buy Your Furs From Canada's Oldest Fur Traders
Hudson's Bay Company

NEW METHOD
CLEANERS • • LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just DIAL 80178 FOR SERVICE

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN. WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

REALTORS - INSURANCE
CRABB & CO. LTD.
RENTALS - BUILDERS
606 Avenue Bldg. Ph. 22-334

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk
Milk Cream Butter
201 101
MODERN DAIRIES, LTD.

A Black Business Handled White
JUBILEE COAL CO., Ltd.
236 Osborne Street
W. E. MacNamara Manager
Phones Bus. 42871 Res. 404 150

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 1320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
284 King St., East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone B 4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone our Service Stations
re guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in allowances and our service will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7.11
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON, STRATFORD, GALT

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 478
Opposite Christian Science church

Smallman & Ingsam Limited
Our Big Linen Sale
This year we have better values than ever in damask and fancy linens . . . you save when you shop . . . now for Linens.
STREET FLOOR

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

USE
Ottawa Dairy LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
PHONE 2-5741

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen
Alex Christie Queen 3-0096

Supertest
SERVICE STATION
ELGIN & ARGYLE
Greasing Washing

Frith's Flowers 2-1775
69 Sparks St. Ottawa, Ont.
901 BANK ST. 7-6640 82 FIRST AVE. 7-0472

Mc-Keen's
FOOD MARKETS
Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Howard 7252
Hours: fter 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and Special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Try Our
HOME-TESTED CAKES and PIES
PURITY BREAD
Limited WA. 1844

CARLOAD GROCETERIA and MEAT MARKET
Delivery Service Free
OUR PRICES ARE LOWER
94 Avenue Road Ki 8878

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5181

Continental Co-operative Stores
Limited
Invites you to become a member.
Head Office: 2 Temperance St., Toronto

The Floodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Geo. CRUM
Why not let me assist you with your
INSURANCE
Problems?
59 Yonge Street AD. 6334

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 North End MO. 1179

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryceaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
295 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

• FRESH CURTAINS •
Curtains are very carefully laundered, measured and returned to exact size and perfectly straight, edges square and no pin marks. Send yours today.
Lloydbrook 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
14 Years' Continuous Service

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

WINDSOR

McKillops' Scotch Bakery
1442 Wyandotte St. E
569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 We Deliver

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636
9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—69c and 75c

GOWNS
Charlotte
New York Dresses Exclusively
JANUARY SALE $10, $12, $15
1353 Greene Ave. nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount FI. 7773

FUR COATS
Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029-6929 1193 Phillips Square

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

SPIRELLA
Foundation Garments
Individually designed, cut and styled for your figure at its best.
Free demonstration in your home. For appointment phone De. 0861 from 12:30-2 p. m.
CARLA OLESEN

THOS. V. BELL LTD.
Stationers — Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms — Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W. HA. 9231

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1381 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

The SOUTH SHOP
. . . your first port of call after you decide to go South! A delightful little shop on Simpson's Fashion Floor offering daytime and evening frocks that will tempt even the confirmed "stay-at-home" to seek the Southern climes. And attractively priced frocks, too!
Simpson's
Third Floor

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltee—Montreal

ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
* DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

MAITLAND
Confectioner
Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty
FItz 4651

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Vogue Beauty Shop
A. S. Andree
Manager
REGINA, SASK.
1836 Scarth St., Opposite Post Office
Phone 6771

SASKATOON

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 6551 731 BROADWAY

European

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COMFORT, QUIET AND CHARM—Permanent or passing guests; partial board from 3 gns MISS BANNISTER, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W 2. Tel. Padd. 3358

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments

DRESSMAKING

"SILVERTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W 8. Western 3054.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W 1
Tel Sloane 2081 Open daily 10-5:30 Sat 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, S. W. 16—Furnished Flat, Sitting-room, bedroom, fitted kitchen; nice locality; easy access to City and West End by trains, buses. 27/6 p. w. inclusive. Box M-3849, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CABARET costumes, several sets of six in excellent condition, used in London productions only. Telephone Chiswick 5902 or Box W-929, BCM/CSM London.

HOME SHARING

BRISTOL—Lady would share with another, her small home on verge of city, country and swimming lake; car, radio; pleasant garden; £2 week; Christian Scientist preferred. Write: MRS. SHARLAND, 97 Lake Road, Henleaze, Bristol.

LONDON—Home to share (lady) in return some services and companionship elderly lady. Modern house. Write MISS CHILD, 7 Bandall Rd., Ealing, W. 5.

HOUSE REPAIRS

W. SWAIN—82 Griffiths Rd. S. W. 19.
Plumber. Hotwater Fitter. Decorations
General House Repairs
Estimates Free—LIBERTY 5188

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. B. GARNETT
23, Wellesley Court, Strawberry Hill, Middx.
Tel.: Popesgrove 2942

KNITWEAR

KNITWEAR!—For all occasions; smart comfortable, inexpensive. REVILO POWELL, 130 Wigmore St. (No. 3), London, W. 1.

European Local Classified
(Continued)

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 3070 Estd. 1866
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON! RENOWN 3127 38 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 89 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel Sloane 2030

OFFICES TO LET

14 WATERLOO PLACE
LONDON
Two quiet communicating offices available in this dignified modern building (Close to Pall Mall). All services. Rent only £165 p. a. "all in." Apply—Associated London Properties Limited, St. Ermin's, Caxton St., London, S.W.1. Tel: Whitehall 8202, or Head Porter.

LONDON
OFFICE FLOOR IN SLOANE STREET
Light, good entrance and approach, lift, low rental. Apply ALLENS, 32 Sloane Street, Knightsbridge, London, S.W. 1.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician
140, Park Lane, London, W. 1
Tel. Mayfair 3194

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Comfortable attractive home with board for students and others; terms moderate. 137 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W. 2. Phone Bay. 5316.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss O. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho. 3303

FULL SECRETARIAL and COMMERCIAL SERVICES. Shorthand, typewriting, duplicating; staff; dictation rooms; confidential work for churches, teachers and practitioners understandingly executed. Phone Metropolitan 3180. H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO., 20 Copthall Ave., London, E C 2

REPAIRS

BOOTMAKER and footwear repair specialist. J. Evans, 22a St. George's Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W. 19. 'Phone WIM. 3581.

ROOMS TO LET

79, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2
Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms.
Tel. Bayswater 3039

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-431, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, 14 Devonshire Terrace, W. 2. Paddington 3280—Newly furnished and decorated modern flatlets, all with gas fires, hot and cold water and P. O. phone. From 27/6 including breakfast, bath and full service. Quiet house and excellent position. French and German spoken.

LONDON, Porchester Terrace (Sixty Seven)—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. & C. throughout; bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction for sharing. Langham 2679.

LONDON, S. W. 5—Comfortable divan rooms double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Bramham Gardens, Earls Court. FLAX. 1663.

LONDON, W. 5 — To let unfurnished, 2 pleasant rooms, one with balcony overlooking garden; service, light, constant hot water. 15, Hanger Lane, Ealing. Acorn 3982.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W 2. Bayswater 2902

LONDON — Bedroom, furnished or partly furnished; electric light and phone. 43 Richmond Road, Bayswater, W. 2.

SERVICE SUITES

LONDON—Charmingly furnished, with bathroom and lavatory; 3 gns. p. w., including breakfast, light and c. h. w. 7 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 8985.

TEACHERS

AMY FISHER—Lessons in Reading and Speaking in Public. Also English Lessons to foreigners. 12 Grenville Place, London, S. W. 7.

BORIS VILNA, Opera and Concert Bass
Teacher of Singing
Italian Method of bel canto
Blüthners, Wigmore St., London, W. 1.
Langham 1570.

LADY recommends one who loves and understands children and who teaches all English subjects, French, German and Music. Young people of any nationality welcomed daily in her home (London) Telephone Flaxman 1663. Box W-909, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

S. G. WEST, M.A., M.R.S.T., coaches Civil Service, Matriculation etc.—all subjects; also Private Tuition. Enquiries, 17 Rugby Mansions, London, W. 14. Fulham 6853.

TO LET

LONDON—LECTURE ROOM (seating 80 to 100) available for social meetings, lectures, pupils' concerts, etc. For particulars and terms apply The Secretary, 34 Nottingham Place, W. 1 Wel 7634.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BELFAST—Large Factory to be let or sold; three floors, convenient center of city; also Dwelling House, Chichester Park, 3 reception, 4 bedrooms, garden—moderate rent. Wm. Spackman, 102 High Street, Belfast.

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 3127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS
3a, WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)
Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo
Advisory Agents for all classes of Property, Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys. Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country
Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens Elm Corner Church Street Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention Rent collection and management

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing. 52 Ullswater Road, London, S W. 13. Riverside 6329

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MORTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S.W.15. Phone Putney 3693.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"
is the slogan adopted by
Bradley & Perrins Ltd.
who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297 and 299 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9.

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions

118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1	Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3	Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8	Wes. 7785
1 Lenthal Place, S. W. 7	Ken. 7288

CABLES, LONDOGARDA

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY
22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W. 3
Established 1884
TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2020
Specialty: Silks and Flannels, Hand Finished Ironing.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

• REMOVALS and Storage made easy
Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.
L. J. Allen LTD.
32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth
London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

TEL. MAI. 5525
J. S. MASON
LOOSE COVERS, CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY WORK
CABINET MAKING . . .
FRENCH-POLISHING . .
AND REPAIRS . . . . . .
Thoroughly Dependable
47 FAIRFAX Rd. LONDON, N.W.6

VAIL & CO.
PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS
170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1
West End Branch, Ogle Street
Ot. Portland Street, W. 1
Telephones: Clerkenwell 2048 2049
Museum 7311-3 (Ogle St.)
Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930

FLAXMAN 0372
J. B. SHEARS & SONS
PRINTERS
POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS
HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY
64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA
S.W.3. And at Fulham.

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
½ Gracechurch St., London (by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford
E. 4. Silverthorn 2018/9

ARTHUR D. MACLAREN
110 Piccadilly (Park Lane Hotel)
BESPOKE BOOTMAKER
Full range of entirely Hand Made shoes in stock at reasonable prices. Also made to measure.

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR
GWYN-MOYRA
Florist
148 Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Sloane 1910
Debutante Dances, Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Lunches. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
COALS
PHONES FUSTON 4745 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.
(Facing Euston Station)

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily.
Prompt attention.
Motor delivery London and district daily
69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W. 8.
Western 0921

Dilleys Dairies
HIGH-CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
Special terms to Restaurants and Hotels.
2 Old Queen Street
Whitehall 5835 WESTMINSTER, S. W. 1

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
35 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

CHURCH AND BUSINESS
PRINTING . . .
Posters, Leaflets, Books, Catalogues, Periodicals, Rotary Printing.
The WALTHAMSTOW PRESS, (inc. Kent & Matthews),
GUARDIAN HOUSE, E.17. Tel.: Wal. 1807

The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.
BALDWIN SMITH
241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside
K Shoe Specialist

KING'S RADIO
AND ELECTRICAL SERVICE COMPANY
for "SOUND" Service
RENTING 48-HOUR REPAIR SERVICE
TELEVISION
142 Sloane Street, S.W. 1 SLO. 1797

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Rd. W. 1

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

VERITY PRESS
AGENDA PAPERS
REPORTS PROSPECTUSES
BALANCE SHEETS
BISHOPSGATE 7473
208 HACKNEY ROAD, E.2

LONDON N. W.—Finchley

Jed
Gowns and Sportswear
Large size a speciality
Dressmaking to individual taste
Miss J. E. DANIELS
Regent House, 317 Regents Park Road
Church End, Finchley, N.3 Tel. Finchley 3989

LONDON N. W.—Hendon

COLINDALE LAUNDRY
Bell Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4
The Most Modern and Reliable Laundry
Satisfaction ensured for all classes of service.
Tel. HENDON 1059

LONDON N. Stoke Newington

FOR ALTERATIONS, DILAPIDATIONS DECORATIONS AND ALL GENERAL BUILDING REPAIRS
PHONE ENQUIRIES
A. E. MARTIN & SONS
(BUILDERS) LTD.
"A. E. W. WORKS"
Wordsworth Road, Stoke Newington, N. 16
Phone Nos. Clissold 6639, Silverthorn 2180

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

For Everything
that is practical and inexpensive go to
Timothy Whites
The Reliable Household Stores
57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.
BOWEN & MALLON
183—187 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

LONDON E.—Chingford

Bowyer's
for Confectionery of Quality
SWEETS—CHOCOLATES—CANDIES
Agent for:
Fullers and Kunzles Cakes
116 STATION ROAD, CHINGFORD

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

WINTER SALE
at
BEARMANS
BEGINS
FRIDAY, JAN. 7TH
Sale Catalogues Free on Request
BEARMANS Ltd., LEYTONSTONE
Telephone Leytonstone 1131-6

R.W.&I. PUDDICOMBE
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

The head of the firm was frowning over a letter. Calling for his chief clerk, he said: "That typist—you certainly didn't engage her on account of her grammar."

"Grammar?" said the other, "When you were emphasizing the importance of grammar—well, I thought you said 'glamour'!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Plausible

An Irishman recently read Mr. Hore-Belisha's appeal for recruits to join the army, and decided that he might have a shot at it. So he went to his local recruiting office and saw the sergeant.

"How old are you?" was the first question asked.

"Sure, an' Oi'm thoirty-one, sorr," said Pat gaily.

"That's a pity," said the sergeant. "The age limits for the army are from 18 to 28."

Then, thinking that Pat was likely to make a pretty good soldier, he suggested that Pat might be mistaken, and advised him to go outside and think it over.

In a few minutes Pat was back again.

"Faith, an' it was meself that was mistaken, sorr," he said. "Sure, it's afther bein' twenty-eight Oi am. It's me mother that's thoirty-one."—Answers.

Once More

On a recent Sabbath, when Sonny, aged four, reached home, his mother inquired, "And how was Sunday school this morning, dear?"

"Not so good," he said, and looked very sober. "Daniel's in the lions' den again."—Milwaukee Journal.

—Der Lustige Sachze (Leipzig)

"The guarantee states quite clearly that if the parachute fails to open, it will be replaced."

Wash. to Mich.

A visitor to Washington
Praised everything he saw.
I liked him till I heard him say,
"Your State has one great flaw:
The names out here are very queer;
Humptulips is absurd;
Nooksack and Dosewallips
Beat all that I have heard!"

"Where are you from?" I asked, and felt
My self-restraint grow scanty.
His birthplace was Cheboygan.
And he lived in Ypsilanti.

Success Story

"How did you get your start as a ghost writer?"

"Haunting publishing concerns."

Approaching 1000 Years Old

Monitor Camera Club From H. A. Summers, Bristol, Eng.

Substantial Props Are Needed for This Gnarled Oak Tree Which Was Mentioned in William the Conqueror's "Domesday Book." This Example of "Old-Age Assistance" May Be Seen in Ashton Court Park, Somerset, England

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

For the benefit of beginners, the week is started with an easy cryptogram, this time a quotation by Marquis de Lafayette. The single letters give clues, and since "A" is given, it cannot stand for "A."

"A BCDE, A FGHEI, A CJDKALC, A MAFGCL, A BCNMCOG, DLE PHG PN DMM GQAF A GBI GP NPBK DL AECD ALGP RQAOQ A SHG DF KHOQ OPKKPL FCLFC DF A ODL."

Find the Other Girl

This is shared by a Boston reader: Eight girls decided to form a club. The names of seven of these girls were Mildred, Louise, Marion, Florence, Harriet, Edith, and Emily. The name of the eighth girl is hidden in the names of the other seven. The first letter of her name may be found in the first name; the second letter in the second name, and so on. Find the other girl.

Letter Juggling

Two different 5-letter words may be formed from the 5 letters given below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A G R S U

What Is the Charge?

If the cost of a telegram of 14 words between two cities is 62 cents, and one of 17 words is 71 cents, what is the charge for the first 10 words in a message and for each word thereafter?

Fun With Synonyms

Again we start the week with 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	embellish	denounce	
2	surround	droop	
3	cajole	decorate	
4	harass	apprise	
5	languish	encourage	
6	censure	devise	
7	stimulate	scrutinize	
8	acquaint	wheedle	
9	examine	annoy	
10	scheme	enfold	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Beamin' Arjetta

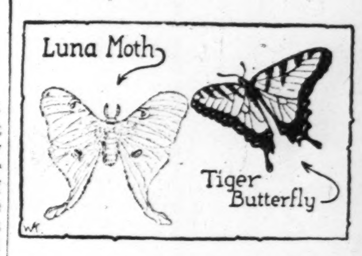
My daughter Arjetta,
She's feelin' much betta',
She's beamin' wif joy from above.
She's grown sorta gentle,
An' right sentrimental,
Arjetta's done fallen in love!

She's grown betta' lookin';
Improved in her cookin'—
She never liked cookin' befo',
Dere's no mo' complainin'—
For marriage she's trainin'—
Arjetta's done foun' her a beau!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Butterflies And Moths?



It is not so easy to distinguish between butterflies and moths as it might at first appear. Both belong to the same family, and both have six legs and four broad, thin wings. Some moths have very rich colorings and exquisite markings, just as do some butterflies; and there are some night-flying butterflies, just as there are some day-flying moths.

But, if you can get close enough to get a good look, you can tell which is which by the following points of difference:

The antennae or feelers of the moth always taper to a point and are soft and feathery-appearing; whereas the feelers of the butterfly are smooth, and have tiny knobs at their ends.

The wings provide another clue to their identity. In the moth, the front wing and back wing on each side are fastened together with tiny hooks or spines, with the result that the wings move as one when the moth flies. Butterflies have no such hook-up, and all four of their wings can be moved independently.

If you find it difficult to persuade the specimen which you are observing to sit still while you examine its details, there is still another way to tell which is which. Butterflies and moths hold their wings differently when at rest. Butterflies hold their wings erect, bringing them together like the pages of a book above their backs. Moths, on the other hand, let their wings trail from their sides or fold them next to their bodies.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Brother's Keeper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

When 27-year-old Frederick Snite of iron-lung fame was taken from his tour ship at Shanghai to a Peiping hospital he was cared for by Chinese nurses, and when he returned to the United States seven Chinese young women, six of them nurses and all experienced in caring for him, came with him.

Recently young Snite made the trip, by special train, to Miami Beach, where the Snites have a beautiful home, and where a hospital unit has replaced the kindly Chinese attendants.

Because of the war, however, the Chinese young women have been unable to return home; and Frederick Snite Sr. is still paying their expenses here in America.

Brevities

Detroit News: From the wilds of Missouri comes the year's best definition of tact: Making your company feel at home when you wish they were.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: A United States court holds that football games at state universities are not subject to taxes because they are a feature of education. People turn out to see the boys mold each other's characters.

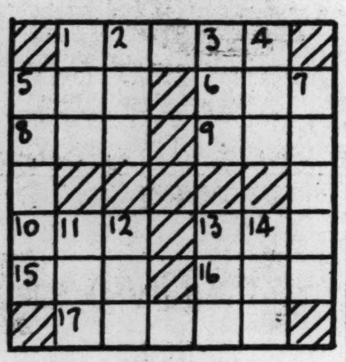
Wall Street Journal: According to the newest magazines in our dentist's outer office, business was never better, and 1930 may prove even a bigger year.

Humorist: A woman economist recently spent several hours explaining why money should be kept steadily circulating. After that, we gather, her husband gave in and wrote her the check.

Punch: An inventor, it seems, is trying to produce a cycle capable of traveling backwards, forwards, and also sideways. Many thousands of errand-boys are wishing him luck.

Humorist: "There is real satisfaction in breaking the ice for a quick dip," declares a hardy enthusiast. Unless, of course, you were supposed to be skating.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Gem weight-unit
5—Sunburn
6—Fondle
8—Terminal
9—Dark oily substance
10—Freeze
13—Emmet
15—Female of the deer
16—Spawn of fishes
17—More matured

Down
1—Is able
2—Conjunction
3—Likely
4—Shrubby plant
5—Moderately warm
7—Hackneyed
11—Cry of a dove
12—Long fish
13—Land-measure
14—Conjunction

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Bean Bag Scramble

Bean bags are placed on the floor, while all players form a circle. There should be one more player than there are bean bags. If 10 are playing there will be only nine bean bags.

Fast, lively music should be played, while all march in a circle until the music stops. When the music stops, all scramble for the bean bags; and the player who fails to get a bag is out of the game. The bags are again placed in the center, but one is taken away.

Again all scramble, and the one who fails to get a bag is out. Finally there will be only two players and one bag. Give a prize to the one who gets the last bag.—R. R. S., Denver.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What film has been chosen by leading motion picture critics as the outstanding movie of 1937?

2. Whom has Mr. Roosevelt appointed to be Ambassador to Britain? Ambassador to Germany?

3. Are the Japanese moving into North China prepared to stay?

4. Do banks in the United States lend money to the Government free of charge?

5. Why might a silk-stocking boycott, aimed at Japan, be harmful to the United States?

6. Was a drop in general activities for 1937 recorded by the Monitor's business index?

7. When will Zeppelin service between Germany and the United States be resumed?

8. Does America's national defense budget set a new peace-time record?

9. What new demand made by the Japanese in Shanghai has increased the administration problems in the International Settlement?

10. What special veto power is sought by President Roosevelt?

11. What did the United States unemployment census reveal?

12. Has unemployment in Great Britain increased in the last four months?

13. How does the resignation of Justice Sutherland affect the Supreme Court?

14. What program for business recovery has been offered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor?

15. What motorcar company has announced a new car in the low-price field, and is calling 6000 men back to work?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Daily Anecdote

An Urgent Commission

When the fame of Michaelangelo had spread over all the world, and kings and emperors bowed down before his genius, the great artist found himself with countless commissions, far more than he could ever hope to execute. In consequence many rich and powerful art lovers found that neither by urgent pleas nor offers of great wealth could they procure the services of the peerless master.

Now there was in Florence a little boy who desired beyond all else to possess a picture by the master artist. Possessing himself of a large white sheet of paper, the lad went to the street leading to Michaelangelo's studio and laid in wait for the artist. The boy's playmates ridiculed him and said that he could not possibly expect such a great man to draw a picture for such a little boy. But the boy waited.

Presently the master appeared, and the boy stepped forward, extended pencil and paper to the artist, and begged him to draw a picture. Michaelangelo, like most great men, possessed a simple kindly heart, and he was deeply touched by the innocent, unwavering faith of the child. Seating himself upon the steps of a near-by house, the artist laid the paper upon his knees and set resolutely to work.

A little later the boy, his face beaming with happiness, burst in upon his mother crying, "Look, oh, look what I have!" In his hand he held a picture executed by the great Michaelangelo.

Quotation for Today

HONOR is worth its danger and its cost, and life is worthless without honor.

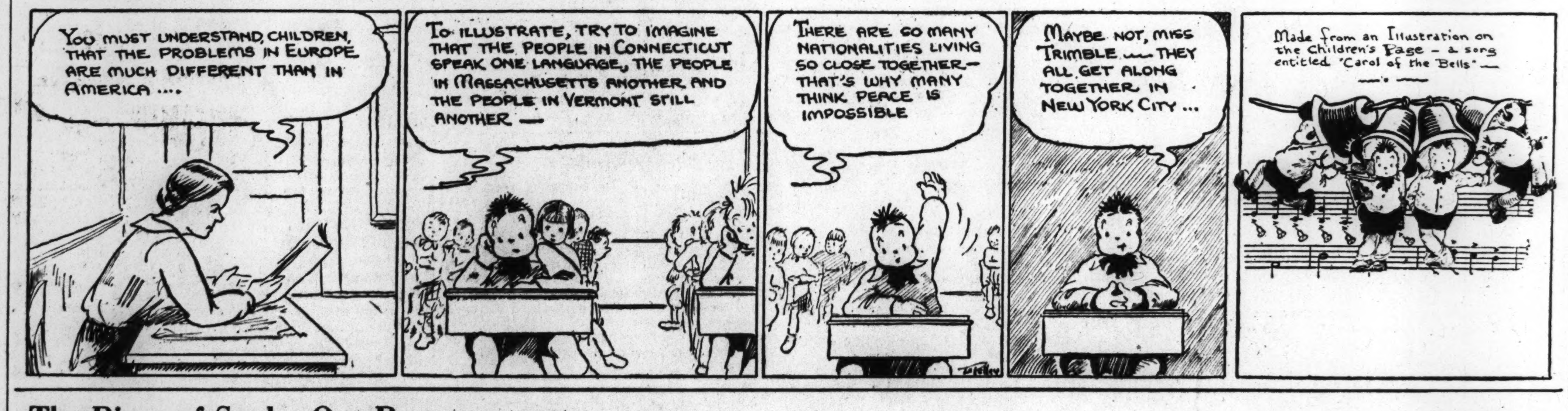
—G. Bernard Shaw

Jest a Minute

"It's a special favor of the warden—he wanted to be near his work."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Except Maybe at Bargain Counters*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*On the Job*

By Carmack

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Campos, Francisco (frän-sēsh′-kōō kän′-pōōsh)—Brazil's Minister of Justice and chief author of new Brazilian Constitution.

Cárdenas, Lázaro (lä′-sä-rō kär′-thâ-näs) — President of Mexico, who has gone on record as favoring equal rights for women.

Cedillo, Gen. Saturnino (sä′-tōōr-nē′-nō sâ-thē′-yō) — Chief of Mexico's last private army to hold out against the Government. He is virtually a dictator in his native state of San Luis Potosi.

Chapel (jä′-bä′)—Section of Shanghai which has suffered during recent conflict.

Chochow (jō′-jō′) — Chinese town 40 miles south of Peiping, recently captured by Japanese.

Funk, Walther (väl′-tẽr fōōngk)—Germany's new Minister of Economics, who has succeeded Dr. Hjalmar Schacht.

Hopei (hŭ′-bâ′)—Province in North China.

Saito, Hirosi (hĭ′-rō-shĭ sī′-tō)—Japanese Ambassador to United States.

Tătărescu, George (tă-tă-rĕs′-kōō)—Former Prime Minister of Roumania.

Titulescu, Nicholas (tē′-tōō-lĕs′-kōō)—Former Foreign Minister of Roumania, still active in Roumanian politics.

Key: āle, chåotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, åsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fōōt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "I read, I study, I examine, I listen, I reflect, and out of all this I try to form an idea into which I put as much common sense as I can."

Find the Other Girl: Dorothy.

Letter Juggling: Sugar, Argus.

What Is the Charge? 50 cents and 3 cents.

Fun With Synonyms: Embellish—decorate; surround—enfold; cajole—wheedle; harass—annoy; languish—droop; censure—denounce; stimulate—encourage; acquaint—apprise; examine—scrutinize; scheme—devise.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. The film selected was "The Life of Emile Zola," which polled a total of 453 out of 531 votes.

2. Joseph P. Kennedy goes to Britain; Hugh R. Wilson, to Germany.

3. Evidence that the Japanese are in North China to stay is on every hand: most of the passengers in the first- and second-class cars are uniformed or civilian Japanese; the throngs of newly arrived Japanese in the hotels of Tientsin; the increasing number of new Japanese restaurants and geisha houses; the growing number of advertisements of courses in Japanese for local Chinese residents.

4. Yes; rather than spend money to store and protect idle funds, some banks are willing to lend them to the Government for short periods for nothing.

5. Earl Constantine, managing director of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, explaining that mills in the United States consume more than half of Japan's raw silk exports, says that the average pair of women's silk stockings contains a fraction over one ounce of raw silk, of which "the outside value to Japan is a dime." The average retail price of a pair of stockings is 85 cents, he adds: "so that for every 10 cents of Japanese value, it contains 75 cents of American value—and is an American-made product."

6. The Monitor index showed a decline of 12 per cent in general business activities for 1937.

7. In June.

8. Yes; the national defense budget of $995,214,909 tops all former peace-time highs.

9. The Japanese demand employment of more Japanese in the Government of the International Settlement.

10. The right to veto riders to a bill without vetoing the entire bill.

11. According to the census, from 7,822,912 to 10,870,000 persons are unemployed in the U. S.

12. Yes; 1,655,407 persons were recently out of work in Great Britain—a 27 per cent increase in four months.

13. Justice Sutherland's resignation, effective Jan. 18, leaves President Roosevelt the opportunity of naming another jurist sympathetic to his views, establishing a definite "liberal" majority.

14. Mr. Green offers a seven-point program for recovery: It includes not only regulated shorter work hours, but also maintenance of existing wage standards, continuation of a public works program, suspension of requirements for local contributions to the low-rent housing program, further stimulation of private home building, broadening of the social security program, and an increased appropriation for relief.

15. Hudson Motor Car Company.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Working With Business Men"

OF ALL the Jackson Day speeches by leaders of the Roosevelt Administration, that at Des Moines by Secretary Wallace came closest to offering a working basis for sound revival of national prosperity. From the President down, all the speakers appeared bent on assuring business men that attacks such as that delivered a few days ago by Secretary Ickes were directed only at a "handful" who abuse their power. But Mr. Wallace went further; he directed some of his remarks to New Dealers. And he told them plainly that they must find ways to enlist the active help of "able capitalists and those men of great managerial talent who will inevitably continue to direct our vast enterprises."

Compare this with Mr. Ickes' blast at the "sixty families" who he said control 200 corporations which in turn have under their domination "over one half" the wealth of America. Mr. Ickes charged that the "sixty families" have threatened a sit-down strike of capital "unless they are free to dominate the rest of us without restrictions on their financial or economic power." Mr. Wallace, not failing to denounce abuses or to point out that government must have a voice in directing capital so that it may be "used to promote the economic security of all the people," takes a very different tone.

For instance, the Secretary of Agriculture recognizes that thousands of honest business men and millions of ordinary Americans fear—reasonably or unreasonably—that the New Deal either cares little for the capitalist system or knows little of how it works. They know that much more is involved in the present recession than monopoly or the mistakes of "big business." They know that unbiased economists have listed at least a dozen policies or actions—many due to government—which have interfered with recovery.

These Americans have their own ideas about the effects of credit deflation, government-raised farm prices, the surplus profits tax, government competition with utilities, chaotic labor conditions, and uncertainty about government policies affecting credit, wages and costs. They do not join with business critics who put all the blame on government. But when Mr. Ickes and Mr. Jackson appear to forget that government has made mistakes moderate men wonder if the Government will correct its own mistakes and find the way to encourage business. Moreover, they feel that positive encouragement is more immediately needed than any long-range correction of business abuses.

This is the situation. Assurance that the Government will use the big stick only on the "handful" of chiselers is not wholly convincing. There must be clearer evidence that the great majority of honest business men will have active sympathy and support. Mr. Wallace comes closer to giving this than any of the Jackson Day speakers when he says:

> I shall never be completely happy about New Deal democracy until at least one half of those daring, imaginative, wealthy people whom you and I call enlightened capitalists are with us whole-heartedly and enthusiastically. We don't want these people to come to us to get something out of us but because they think that when the Democratic Party is in control there is prospect of more prosperity and enjoyment for everyone."

Mr. Ickes sees the whole picture as a struggle for power between the economic and political power in the community. He sees it as a continuing war. He believes the control of business is in the hands of men who would smash the country rather than surrender power. Many business men believe that the Roosevelt Administration would do the same thing. We prefer Mr. Wallace's view, which appears also to be the President's. This attitude looks for the possibility of compromise, of co-operation.

For Mr. Wallace, "there are ways of democratizing the capitalistic system which we have not yet learned." He believes that while farmers and workers must retain the power they have won under the Roosevelt Administration, they should "learn the secret of working with business men eager to serve the general welfare." He believes that Americans have enough reasonableness and good sense to adjust the relations between business and government as Great Britain and the Scandinavian democracies have done. This newspaper also holds that view. It rejects the Ickes attitude which sees settlement only by dominance, as in the totalitarian states. It strives to uphold the hands of all who work sincerely for co-operation.

A Big-Navy Pressure Gauge

THERE is today but one power holding a commanding naval position in the western Pacific. Japan has a formidable fleet and adequate bases for its support. Whether we like it or not, Japan has made herself impregnable in the waters of the Far East.

Only one nation holds today a commanding naval position in the eastern Pacific, for like Japan in the western Pacific, the United States has a formidable fleet and fairly adequate bases for its support.

America can never expect to have an adequate base for her fleet in the Orient. A base capable of giving support to the fleet would cost many millions of dollars. It is said that the United States has spent over $50,000,000 on Pearl Harbor without making it adequate.

A fleet can go only a limited distance and then must have means of replenishing its coal, oil and stores. Unless in vastly superior numbers, a fleet without a secure base cannot successfully operate against an enemy fleet well based in a locality. The deficient fleet would soon fall a victim to incessant attacks by its enemy from the air, gunfire, torpedoes and mines. There would be no facilities such as great industrial shops and dry docks to make good damages sustained in action.

We should stand firmly on our own territory, holding command of the sea in localities that affect the safety of our possessions, excluding the Philippines and Guam.

Without a base, a fleet is almost impotent against an equal antagonist with suitable bases in the area of possible hostilities. It would seem therefore that our policy in the Orient must be one of toleration and understanding.

The situation thus becomes one that our statesmen must solve. Reciprocal trade treaties and carefully guided friendly relations between Japan . . . and the United States under the circumstances will give us more lasting and better results than any amount of saber rattling, and for the present it is along that line that our Far Eastern policy should lie.

These opinions merit consideration in view of the current pressures the Panay incident has precipitated for increasing the size of the American navy. The authority upon which the foregoing opinions are predicated and the endorsement they have received from high naval officials are evidenced in the fact that they are the exact words of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., from an article which won honorable mention in the United States Naval Institute's Prize Essay Contest in 1934.

Harvard's Glass Flowers

THE term "unique" is often enough misapplied to the exceptional, but no lexicographer would deny its fitness to the glass flowers that for half a century have been coming at intervals to Harvard University from Hosterwitz, Germany, making a collection that now reaches what seems its limit. The glass flowers' verisimilitude has made them something for the Harvard undergraduate to show his visiting relatives. Alumni will recall the happy experience. They have been called "internationally famous" for they were known among botanists on both sides of the Atlantic. The secret of their craftsmanship was known only to Leopold Blaschka, who invented the process, and his son Rudolph; and their entire output went to Harvard's Museum.

There will be no more additions. Rudolph Blaschka has stopped making glass flowers. Nobody else knows, or except by rediscovery of the process, is likely to know, how to make them. What was a family secret between father and son becomes a lost art. They completed altogether the reproduction in colored glass of 720 species of flowering plants and something over 3000 sections and magnified details. One looks back into another age to learn that the collection, consecutively financed by Mrs. Ware and Miss Mary Lee Ware, was named in honor of Charles Eliot Ware who was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1834. And to complete the story provision was made for support of Blaschka in retirement.

Songs We Know—and Knew

THOSE carping critics who cavil at modern musical offerings of screen and radio must have short memories or be very, very young. Consider "September in the Rain," "In the Still of the Night," "Remember Me?" "Cherry Blossom Lane" and some of the others, and then let thought drift back twenty or thirty years. . . .

Song topics seemed to fall into definite classes then. Remember the Indian group: "Rainbow," "Redwing," "My Pretty Little Kickapoo," "Navajo," "Tippy Canoe," and "Hiawatha"?

The craze for a cowboy motif in "Pony Boy," "My Ida Whoa!" "Shy Ann from Cheyenne," "Pride-of-the-Prairie Mary," and "San Antonio"?

The jungle tunes: "Under the Bamboo Tree," "Abadaba Honeymoon," and "Down in Jungletown"?

And the sad, rural "sweetheart-gone-away" theme: "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," "When the Harvest Days Are Over, Jessie Dear," "When the Bees Are in the Hive," "Ain't You Comin' Back to Old New Hampshire, Molly?" and "You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May?"

Oh, yes, today has its absurdities, to be sure. But compare even the ridiculous humor of "The Music Goes 'Round and Around," "Organ Grinder Swing," "The Merry-Go-Round Broke Down," and "Yes, We Have No Bananas" with the dolefulness of "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage," "The Banquet in Misery Hall," or "In the Baggage Coach Ahead"!

On the Wrong Road

By a Staff Artist

Danube "Switzerland"

Book News of the Day

THE transformation of the Danube area into "a true 'Eastern Switzerland,'" with complete national equality for all the hotchpotch of races living there, provides "the only permanent solution" for the problem of this part of Europe, according to C. A. Macartney in HUNGARY AND HER SUCCESSORS (London and New York: Oxford University Press. 25s.; $8.50), which is easily the most comprehensive and dispassionate as well as the most brilliant work that has appeared on this subject since the Treaty of Trianon dismembered the historic Hungarian Empire.

Mr. Macartney is not merely a scholar who knows his subject. He is also a keen and analytical observer, who has traveled widely in the area about which he writes. His necessary reliance on official data, propaganda and statistics is thus tempered by his own observations. He knows just what lies behind official assurances that everything in the garden is lovely. He has seen and talked to the national minorities in their own homes and quite often in their own languages.

It should be added that though he evidently sympathizes strongly with the difficult situation in which the Danubian minorities find themselves, he has stated the case for the majorities with the utmost impartiality.

Beginning with the Burgenland, now part of Austria, Mr. Macartney works systematically through the various fragments of the ancient Kingdom of Hungary which have come under new rulers as a result of the Trianon settlement. He treats each of them from the viewpoint of geography, population, economics, political affiliations and aspirations, and desirability of frontier revision.

Mr. Macartney finds that in the 18 years since the Treaty of Trianon, racial and national feeling has developed in the Succession States in such a way as to make a return to the pre-war state of affairs quite out of the question. He believes, however, that there is a strong case for frontier rectifications so as to reduce the number of national minorities who are on the wrong side of the frontiers. He would also restore to Hungary Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia, which at present forms the far eastern end of Czechoslovakia and gives that country a politically most useful common frontier with Roumania.

But Mr. Macartney rightly sees that the question of frontiers is really a minor one. There are seventeen different languages in the area covered by pre-war Hungary, leaving out of count a number of quite distinct local dialects. What is wanted, therefore, is some solution which will make frontiers invisible wherever they may be situated. This means a reversal of the tendency of the past twenty years, which has been in the direction of making the frontier barriers more and more formidable.

Nevertheless, Mr. Macartney believes—and so does the reviewer—"that the forces making for unity will ultimately prove so strong that a way will be found to adjust the relationships between the different nationalities in such manner that they will find it not merely possible to live together, but impossible to do otherwise." G. L.

The Wide Horizon

Diminishing Thunder Over Washington

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE first week of the new year and of the regular session of Congress ends with the Administration in a strengthened position and an indefinably better atmosphere prevailing in its relationship with business.

Many important things happened during the week, but perhaps these are the high spots:

Mr. Justice Sutherland's announced retirement opens the way for a "liberal" majority on the Supreme Court—a historical turning point of the first magnitude. With the President's selection for the vacancy, we shall see whether he is building up what might be called a "radical" group still further to the left than the Brandeis-Stone-Cardozo position, and thus starting the evolutionary wheel to turning again.

The President's own remarks on business and monopoly in his two addresses were far less fiery than the Ickes-Jackson speeches. By painstakingly drawing a line between the "good" majority of business, and the "bad" small minority, the Chief Executive seeks to enlist co-operation, and he announced on Saturday night that he had "been happy to note a definite improvement of understanding."

Perhaps of longer-range importance, the President paid strong tribute to nonpartisan progressivism in his Jackson dinner speech, and attacked sectional viewpoints. To an audience including many southern Democrats, he boasted that his first presidential vote was for a Republican, and he warned these leaders that if they did not "slough off any remains of sectionalism" their places would be taken by the rising generation, because "nature abhors a vacuum." Already in his annual message the President had attacked sectionalism and made it plain he was looking at the South.

* * *

Meantime, a part of the South itself indicated its desire to "slough off" certain old ties when the southeastern governors' conference endorsed the wages and hours bill and Representative Lister Hill was elected to the Senate from Alabama, a dual victory for the wages and hours bill he supported and against the worst phases of Ku Klux Klanism, which he opposed.

The major obscurity concerns President Roosevelt's relations with business. During the week he complained of various "abuses" by small minorities: price-fixing, high-pressure selling, excessive advance buying, unfair competition directed against the little man, monopolistic practices. Some of these practices are supposed to be ended by laws long on the statute books, others could hardly be touched by legislation of any kind.

The only specific business legislation to which the President has referred is the "tightening" of the anti-trust laws, except of course the wages and hours bill which is in a different category. On Tuesday, however, he talked informally of how nice it would be for business and government leaders to sit down around a table and plan annual industrial production in various branches—of course without price-fixing and allocation of production.

His remarks indicated that he envisages a high degree of national industrial planning, as in the old NRA codes, with the Government sitting in as a partner, far from silent. This time, again, he is inviting business to help in "writing its own ticket," just as in the violent weeks in 1933 when NRA was drafted. Thus he assiduously courts the help of "good" business.

The objective, it would appear, is precisely the opposite from NRA's price boosting—it is to bring prices down. Stimulation of housing, legal suits against monopolies, and alleged collusive bidders, and so on, are the key weapons in the new drive. Perhaps very little legislation will be required, but a good deal of administrative action. Robert H. Jackson, the newest skirmisher for the New Deal, would direct this drive as assistant attorney-general.

* * *

This sort of campaign can be made politically popular. Big business and monopoly have no open defenders in Congress. President Roosevelt's distinction in his latest speech between locally owned and controlled business, and that manipulated by "Wall Street," or absentee control, is particularly attractive to the average congressman and the ordinary voter. So, though it is early to draw firm conclusions, it would seem that the basis for a mid-term election alliance between the President, many Democrats, and the Progressives has been laid by the brightening of wages and hours bill prospects, the final conclusion of the Supreme Court struggle, and the Chief Executive's present tactics toward business.

Whether the same events will make their contribution toward business recovery is another question. The best economic oracles are divided, although an air of encouragement partly cushioned the precipitous drop in the indexes which took place last week, and there are exciting news stories of large groups of men going back to work. And much of business, it really seems, feels a little easier about the thunder over Washington after the President's reiterated words about the decent, hard-working majority. Perhaps, as he said Saturday night, there really has been a definite improvement, and, as one cartoonist sketched it, the trip to the woodshed has suddenly halted halfway down the back yard.

A Great Way From "Snowbound"

WINTER has come down upon us. Gray skies with a promise of snow hang over our late afternoons and the crackle of apple-wood in an open grate has a pleasant sound. As a family we like winter because we like settling down comfortably in a rut, but this year an interruption of such proportions has taken place that it threatens to keep us out of our nice old rut for months to come.

No longer is our winter family life like a stanza out of Whittier's "Snowbound." Instead it has become filled with frenzied carpentry; with noise and the smell of green paint. We have acquired a ping-pong table. And in time, when we are rested from our labors, we may even learn to play the game.

Benjamin and a dented ping-pong ball bestowed by a neighbobr are at the root of the whole matter. Benjamin is Patty's yellow kitten, now in his fourth month and still uncertain whether to go all Persian or retain bits of common cat here and there.

When Chloe observed Benjamin's enchantment her wifely mind leaped to the conclusion that we would all like to play ping-pong. I believe it is process known as instinct . . . it can't be reasoning.

Anyhow Patty bounced with excitement when the idea was presented to her, and as the unprotected minority I had to give in with what grace I could muster. But I was determined to have very little to do with it. A mistake.

Because when the table which Chloe ordered arrived it was, to her vast surprise, in its natural state. That is, it was knocked down and it was not painted. It seemed that the unprotected minority would be called upon in a crisis.

"I'll help you, daddy," Patty offered kindly. "I'm learning to paint in kindergarten. I make lovely messes."

"That will be something to look forward to," I told her solemnly, and looked around for Chloe, who had disappeared. I hope in shame.

I bought a kind of stain called "green walnut." It was weak stuff with no courage, and what did not drip off on the floor disappeared into the wood without a trace. A ping-pong table is a large object and in the end none of us were very pleased with this painting business except Benjamin. He thought it great fun and came out in green stripes.

All this time Chloe had been brooding.

"The basement is frightfully damp," she remarked one morning and paused with her small watering can poised over the ivy on the living-room mantel. "The attic would be just the place for that table."

I rattled the morning paper forbidingly.

"I could clear out that space by the south windows and think how warm and cozy it would be with that big chimney," she went on.

"And think of all those crannies under the eaves for losing the balls," I muttered.

Chloe poured a lot of water on the ivy.

"I just knew you would agree with me, darling," she said gently.

So, early one Saturday morning I marched upon the attic stairway with one-half of the top of our table clasped in my arms and partially obscuring my vision. Chloe and Patty trailed along after me emitting "Oh's!" and Benjamin sat in a corner of the hall and looked very superior and Persian.

As I say, I couldn't see around the thing and so had no idea what was wrong until Chloe said in a faint voice: "I don't think it will go. You will have to take down the railing."

In alarm I leaned the top against the wall and reconnoitered. But no matter how I measured it seemed that Chloe was right. I would have to take down the railing in order to make the turn.

Patty accompanied me to the basement after my tools, chatting lightly all the time with true feminine tact.

"Daddy, can I whack the balls hard with those funny little paddles?"

"I believe the idea is to touch the balls lightly, to control your stroke," I explained with true masculine patience.

"Ummmm," Patty answered, thinking furiously. "Then if we don't need to whack the ball hard could I borrow one of those little paddles to make snow pies with?"

I dropped a handful of hack-saw blades hastily in order to avoid answering.

I had no great difficulty in taking down the railing, except that I had begun to be harried by a new suspicion. And when I measured, sure enough, pieces would have to come out of the stairs before I could make the turn!

We had lunch first. Chloe opened her best black cherry jam and made biscuits. Her biscuits are something special. Along about the sixth one I began to feel a little better and could even join in a measure of hysterical mirth.

Our stairs are made of very, tough wood and I broke two saw blades and bent my temper on them before I was through. During this period of stress Chloe and Patty disappeared and Benjamin went to sleep in a corner quite after the manner of a common cat.

The table is all set up now and I plan to repair the stairs next Saturday. Benjamin is in a frenzy over all those balls up in the attic. When Patty gets home from kindergarten in the afternoons she finds him scuttling about up there. If Chloe wants to see her daughter she has to go up there to do it, and when I arrive in the early evening I make for the attic in order to enjoy the company of my family.

Last night Chloe met me at the top of the stairs with a plate of cakes in one hand.

"I thought we might just as well have our tea up here," she told me reasonably.

One end of the "green walnut" table top was covered with a white cloth. Patty was setting out cups and saucers and Benjamin was engrossed in washing his face in preparation. It was all very placid.

We seemed—regrettably enough—a great way from "Snowbound." E. W. G.

Should House Rents Be Controlled?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many tenants and landlords in Britain are warmly disputing as to whether or no the Government ought to continue to control rents.

The tenant says "yes" because he wants cheap accommodation.

The landlord says "no" because he considers that he is unfairly treated in being singled out for penalization in order to pay for what he claims ought to be met by the taxpayers generally as a public charge.

The system of control was introduced during the World War for the well-meaning purpose of preventing rapacious landlords from taking advantage of house shortage to rack rent deserving tenants. It operates by enabling a tenant to stay on indefinitely provided he continues paying a rent often far below the market rate.

It has proved so popular—because tenants are more numerous than landlords—that the British Government, which has to count votes, has hitherto been unable to discontinue it, though 1,000,000 additional small houses have been built in the meanwhile.

Yet it causes many hard cases. Once a tenant gets in he tends to become a fixture, if rents in the neighborhood are going up. He not only gets his own accommodation below the market rate, but often makes a good thing besides by sub-letting furnished rooms for more than the whole of the rent he himself pays. The landlord, on the other hand, gets nothing to set against depreciation of property he may own in localities where rents are going down.

The small man who has sunk his life savings in houses is often impoverished, and may even have a difficulty in obtaining one of his own houses to live in himself. His widow is unable to sell out at the market value of the property, because it cannot be let for what it would be worth in an open market.

Can any of the Monitor's readers say where the balance of justice lies? E. C. C.

London, Eng.

An Opiatic Proposal?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Opiates that deaden the wits and lull one into insensibility and eventually to destruction are not more dangerous to an individual than the Ludlow proposal for a constitutional amendment providing that war may be declared only by vote of the people is to the country. The belief that war can be avoided by a negative policy lingers on in the popular mind, despite mountains of evidence to the contrary, and affords politicians opportunity to strike what may seem at the moment a responsive chord in the hearts of those who desire peace.

Logically, the proposal should provide that only those liable to be called into military service should be allowed to vote on the question, and it would only be consistent to grant them the right to hire and fire their own officers, stipulate for bigger and better pensions and grapefruit for breakfast every morning. The plausibility of Mr. Ludlow's proposal is matched only by the inevitability of disaster if it be made into law.

Billings, Mont. FRED G. HUNTINGTON